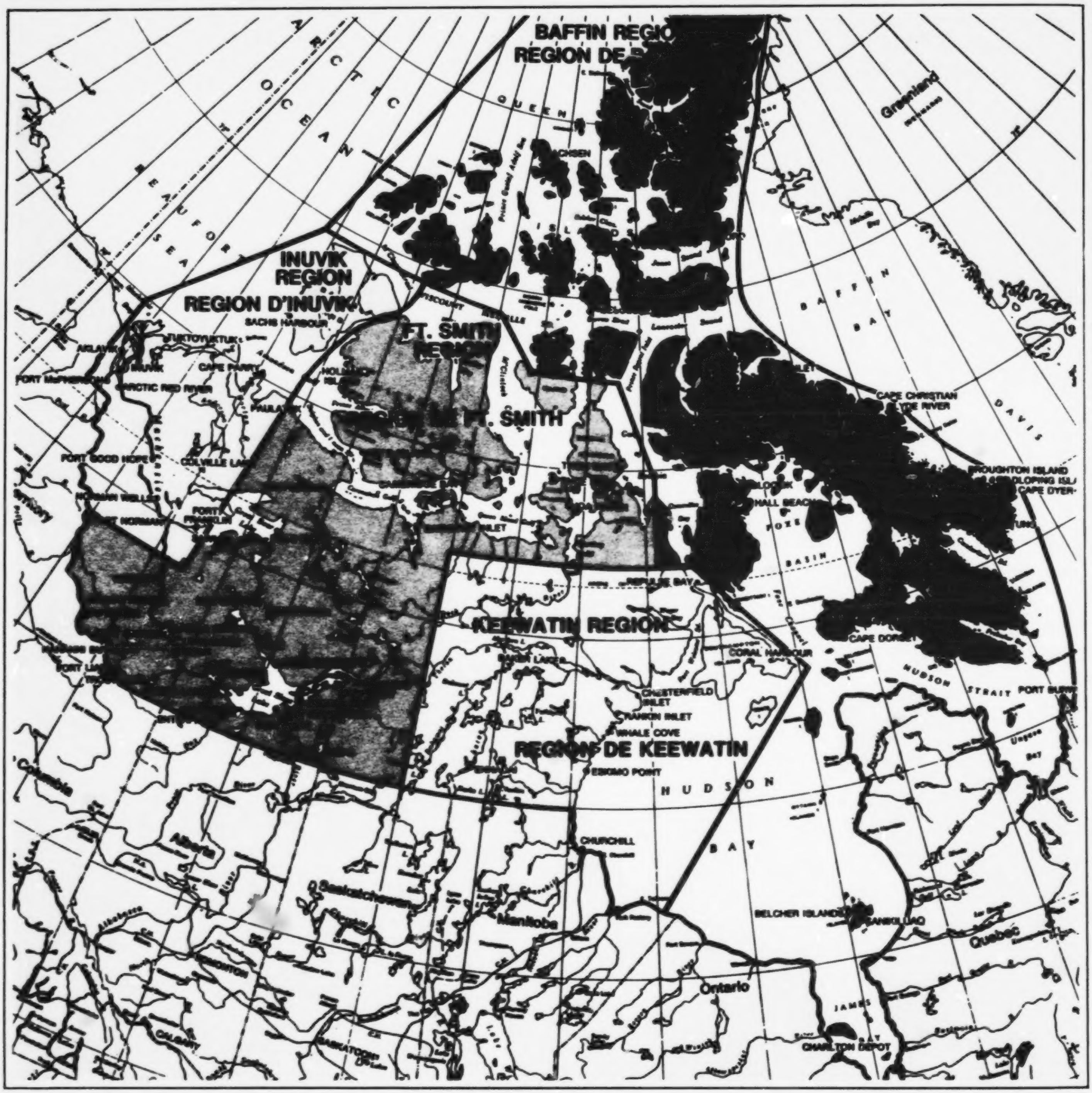
BAFFIN REGION
REGION DE BAFFIN
ARCTIC OCEAN
BEAUFORT SEA
INUVIK REGION
REGION D'INUVIK
SACHS HARBOUR
TUKTOYAKTUK
AKLAVIK
INUVIK
CAPE PARRY
FORT McPHERSON
ARCTIC RED RIVER
PAULATUK
FORT GOOD HOPE
COLVILLE LAKE
NORMAN WELLS
FORT NORMAN
FORT FRANKLIN
FT. SMITH REGION
REGION DE FT. SMITH
HOLMAN ISLAND
RESOLUTE
GRISE FIORD
Greenland
BAFFIN BAY
DAVIS
CAPE CHRISTIAN
CLYDE RIVER
BROUGHTON ISLAND
CAPE DYER
HALL BEACH
FOXE BASIN
REPULSE BAY
KEEWATIN REGION
REGION DE KEEWATIN
BAKER LAKE
CORAL HARBOUR
CAPE DORSET
HUDSON STRAIT
PORT BURWELL
CHESTERFIELD INLET
RANKIN INLET
WHALE COVE
ESKIMO POINT
HUDSON BAY
CHURCHILL
BELCHER ISLANDS
SANIKILUAQ
Quebec
Ontario
JAMES BAY
CHARLTON DEPOT
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
Alberta
Columbia
SASKATOON
CALGARY
EDMONTON

The Northwest Territories

1980 Annual Report of the Government of the Northwest Territories

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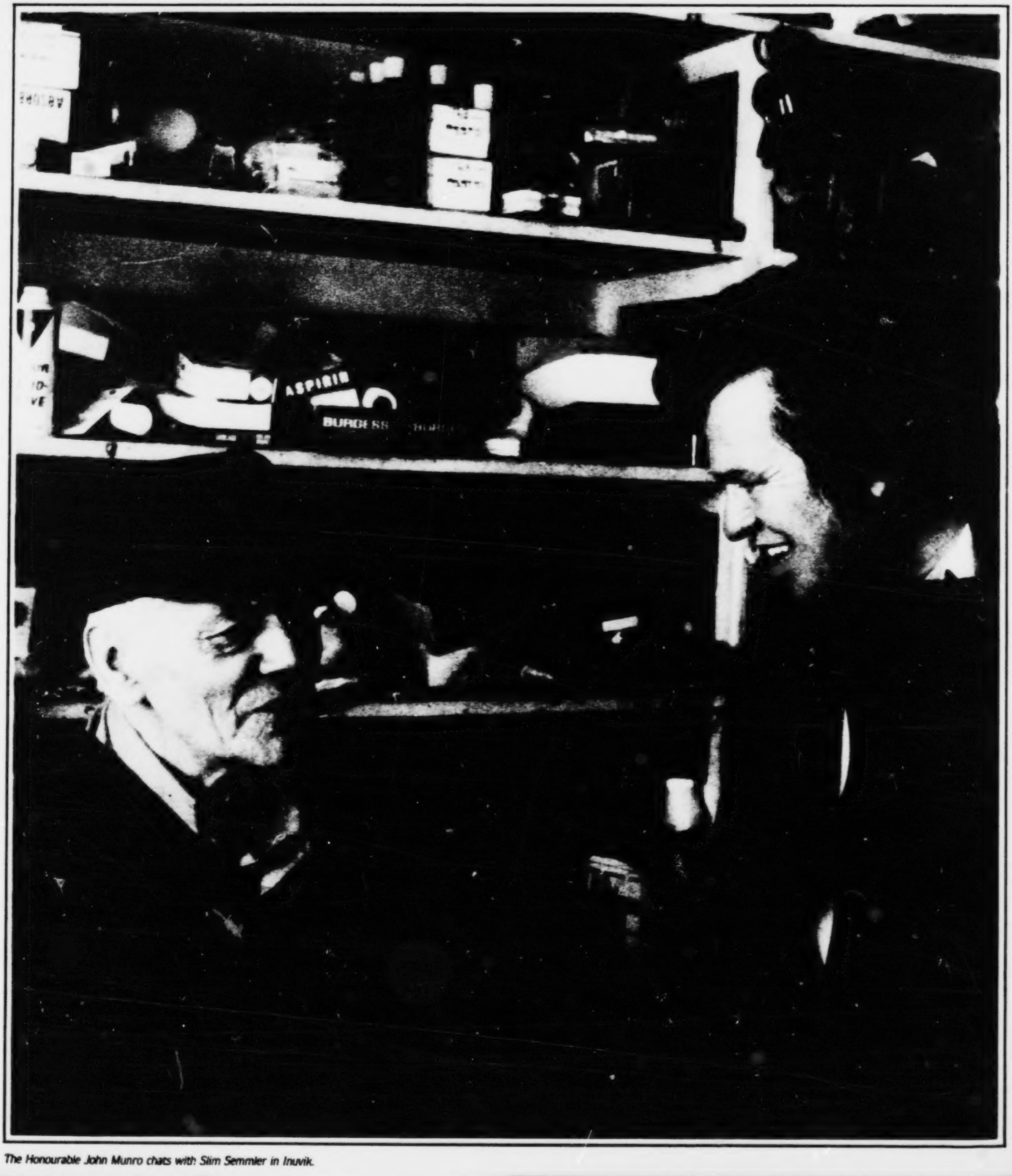

ASPIRIN
BURGESS

The Honourable John Munro chats with Slim Semmler in Inuvik.

Letter of Transmittal

The Honourable John Munro, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Sir:

I am pleased to submit the 1980 Annual Report of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The past year has been one of major political development in the Northwest Territories. The enlarged 22-member Legislative Assembly and the enlarged Executive Committee, with greater participation by elected members, were both very active in giving policy direction affecting the overall development of the N.W.T. and specific government programs and services.

The Legislative Assembly, elected in October 1979, completed its first full year of operation during 1980. It was a year that saw some positive change, particularly in the development of relationships with native organizations and groups, who joined with others in utilizing the Assembly as a valuable forum for the exchange of ideas and common concerns.

Throughout 1980, the Executive Committee operated with five elected members, in addition to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. At the Fall Session in Frobisher Bay an additional two elected members from the Arctic regions were nominated by the Assembly and they will be taking their places as Executive Committee members early in 1981.

Strong, well-documented positions are now being advocated or developed on major concerns such as resource development, energy, financial relationships, education and aboriginal rights and constitutional development.

During the past year, we were pleased to have visits to the N.W.T. by not only yourself and a number of your cabinet colleagues, but also by the Governor General and the Prime Minister. We appreciate this interest and concern.

It is significant and satisfying to me that in all the options for political change being considered by people in the Northwest Territories, there remains a strong attachment and devotion to Canada as our country.

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Parker

John H. Parker,
Commissioner.

programs

Economic Development and Tourism

Programs administered by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism provide institutional, financial, technical, economic and infrastructural support for broad-based growth of the N.W.T. economy. Policy on economic development reflects both social and economic factors and is structured to ensure that maximum benefits accrue to N.W.T. residents.

There are basic economic factors affecting development over which the N.W.T. has, at best, only partial control. In the main, these conditions arise from fundamental changes both in international relationships and within the Canadian and Territorial societies. Changing supply and demand, energy shortages and technological advances have altered both methods of operation and traditional supplier-customer trading relationships. As a result, the N.W.T. must continually adjust its Territorial economic development strategy.

The N.W.T. lacks a sizeable domestic mass market and in order to gain optimum benefits from potential developments, products must be exported at competitive prices. Development is required of the proper infrastructure and physical plant facilities, technological ability, special skills, a well-trained labour force, and managerial competence and innovativeness.

The central thrust is to create an economic climate which will encourage entrepreneurs to undertake investment decisions to the benefit of the Territorial economy and the maximum benefit of N.W.T. residents.

During 1980, the department concentrated its efforts on maximizing employment opportunities in both the non-renewable and renewable resource sectors; developing long-term economic development strategies to promote balanced growth of the traditional and industrial sectors; providing technical and financial assistance to existing and new businesses. Assistance was provided to strengthen the private sector by directing departmental resources to umbrella organizations that represent major sectors of the economy.

The department undertook a major study to assess the performance of provincial development corporations and to determine the feasibility of establishing a N.W.T. development corporation. If the results of the study are positive a proposal will be placed before the Legislative Assembly for consideration.

Commerce

The commerce division is responsible for supporting and stimulating existing commercial activity and for the promotion of new business ventures. During 1980, its major emphasis was upon improving its capability in the provision of financial assistance, technical advice and business counselling.

Small Business Development

A business consulting function places emphasis on delivery of business management, financial consulting, technical support, marketing advice and training programs to assist new and existing businesses.

During 1980, major goals were achieved in identifying new business entrepreneurial opportunities especially in areas associated with resource development.

The Territorial business profile information system (TBPIS) was developed to store information on approximately 1,700 businesses operating in the Northwest Territories. Used primarily as an information source, especially for the resource and contracting industries, the system has the capability of providing a wide variety of information.

Art and Craft

The art and craft sector has been seeking ways to assist sculptors who make up the major portion of artists in the N.W.T. A close working relationship is maintained with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Canadian Arctic Cooperative Federation to develop a long term program for the supply of carving stone. A pilot program of consultant assistance to a carving co-operative was undertaken with considerable success.

Guidance is provided to the N.W.T. Art and Craft Council in the conduct of their affairs.

A public art gallery in the South was given assistance in the development of an Inuit art education program. The program proved very popular. Two N.W.T. craftsmen were assisted to attend the World Craft Council Assembly in Vienna. They have been passing the benefit of their experience on to other craftsmen since their return.

Background material on the production of fabric collages (wall hangings) and fabric collage artists was developed to assist in the promotion of this art form.

Cooperatives

Cooperatives continued to contribute significantly to the economy of the Northwest Territories in 1980. The 40 cooperatives in operation during the year reported an active membership in excess of 3,900 members. Permanent employment exceeded 320 positions with total direct wages and benefits exceeding $3,200,000. As well, it is estimated that as many as 1,500 residents may benefit indirectly from cooperative enterprise through the sale of arts and crafts, renewable resources, and other related activities. The value of this activity to the territorial economy was estimated to exceed $3,000,000 in 1980.

During the year, the cooperative system generated sales and other revenues in excess of $16,341,549 on which a net savings of $393,873 was achieved. The total value of cooperative assets grew during the period and now exceeds $11,700,000.

The Canadian Arctic Cooperative Federation Limited continued to play a predominant role in the cooperative system. Its sales for the period are projected to approach $10,500,000. There were new initiatives in 1980 which could result in the amalgamation of Canadian Arctic Producers and the federation during 1981. As well, the federation expanded its board management training program, and streamlined a number of other programs and services.

In honour of the "Co-op 20" program being celebrated in the N.W.T., marking 20 years of cooperative development in the Arctic, the third Pan-Arctic Conference of Cooperatives was held in George River, Quebec. This conference was attended by representatives of 28 territorial cooperatives and 12 northern Quebec cooperatives.

The Government of the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada continued to provide financial support to the cooperative system in recognition of the role of cooperative enterprises in the economic and social evolution of the Territories. Support was in such areas as management and board training programs, accounting, operational support, human resource development, and the provision of business advice.

Renewable Resources Development

Consistent with the department's mandate to maximize commercial development of primary resources, a renewable resources development service was introduced in November, 1979. The objectives of this service are to provide technical assistance to the public and private sectors involved in planning, implementing or expanding of renewable resource based enterprises. Assistance offered includes, preparing and/or evaluating proposals and feasibility studies, providing day-to-day technical assistance and preparing sector development plans.

Commercial Enterprises and Marketing

During 1980 there were increased efforts to have the management of the department's commercial enterprises placed into the hands of the private sector. Following the direction given by the Legislative Assembly, this objective is being achieved by seeking out groups and individuals who want to become involved in the operation of the enterprises.

The retail craft shop in Rankin Inlet has been turned over to private enterprise and negotiations are being carried on in other communities for similar arrangements.

Efforts are underway to more closely involve the commercial enterprises directly with the marketing process. Rather than having all products automatically assigned to one sales agency for all enterprises, direct contracts are being established between individual enterprises and sales agencies. This procedure will ensure that managers of the various enterprises will become more aware of the importance of sound marketing practices.

The 24 commercial enterprises operated by the department, employed a total of 128 people on a full-time basis and 517 part-time.

Financial Services

The Northwest Territories Eskimo loan fund and the small business loan and guarantee fund are administered by the financial services section. The former Great Slave Lake fishermen's loan fund was merged with the small business loan and guarantee fund on April 1, 1980. The Special A.R.D.A. program is administered under joint Federal/Territorial agreement.

Six meetings of the board of the N.W.T. Eskimo loan fund were held in Yellowknife during the 1979/80 period, at which loans totalling $346,425 and contributions valued at $46,110 were approved for the various regions.

The board of the small business loan and guarantee fund held six meetings during the 1979/80 period, all of them in Yellowknife. The board issued loans for a total value of $942,029 and guarantees totalling $181,400.

The Canada/Northwest Territories Special Rural Development Agreement (Special A.R.D.A.) signed June 16, 1977, introduced a new assistance program to the N.W.T., which is continuing. Implementation is the responsibility of the Government of the N.W.T. through wildlife services of the Department of Renewable Resources and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism. An advisory committee composed of representatives for the Federal and Territorial governments and representatives of the four native associations meet monthly to review project proposals.

During the 1979/80 year, a total of 115 applications for financing were received, resulting in 83 offers and 64 acceptances. These 64 acceptances resulted in $1,914,000 in financial commitments, of which $618,000 were for Inuit projects, $1,116,000 were for Indian or Metis projects and $180,000 were for other projects.

Tourism

Visitors to the N.W.T. during 1980 increased between 15 and 20 percent from 1979, with about 35,000 pleasure visitors travelling to the N.W.T. A significant increase in vehicular traffic was noted, particularly Canadian visitors. A moderate increase was noted in European visitors and it is expected that this increase will rise again in 1981. Of particular interest to motorists travelling the Mackenzie Highway was the completion of the Alberta Government's paving program to the N.W.T. border.

Sport fishing lodges have in general reported that business has been brisk. Package tours have increased and indications are that a general increase in this type of travel will continue.

A major promotional publication, the 1980 Explorers Guide, won an award for excellence.

New lodges are now operating at Blachford Lake near Yellowknife, Hall Lake Lodge near Hall Beach, Thuban Lake Lodge near Fort Smith and Dubawnt West Camp in the Keewatin.

New outfitting businesses started include the Cambridge Bay Co-op (fly-in fishing), Baker Lake Boat Outfitters and Coates Island Outfitting (Coral Habour longliner trips).

White Fox Inn at Sachs Harbour re-opened under new management. Spence Bay Co-op Hotel opened with accommodation for 13 persons and Grise Fiord Co-op Hotel opened with accommodation for 14 persons. A tourist home was opened in Resolute Bay and is the first such facility in the N.W.T.

The division participated in six travel shows during 1980 at Toronto, Edmonton, Chicago, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Anaheim and Cleveland.

Several tours of writers were conducted with emphasis on the Dempster Highway and Baffin Island.

Travel industry associations in some of the regions became active and carried out their own promotion and awareness programs. The Keewatin chamber of commerce tourism committee participated in travel shows in Toronto and Chicago. The Big River Country Association of the south Great Slave Lake area and the Tourist Industry Association launched a highly successful tourist awareness program. Other associations under local initiatives have been formed including the Delta-Beaufort tourism society and an association for the north Great Slave Lake area.

A major study of the tourism industry was completed during 1980. A number of recommendations contained in the study are being reviewed and considered by the minister. Some of the study recommendations included the setting up of tourist zones, which have already been established in the regions by local groups and are operating very effectively. The study will provide positive direction to businessmen, community councils, travel industry associations and the Government of the N.W.T. over the next ten years.

The Territorial parks system has undertaken a new approach. A parks system planner is now on staff and will be developing new parks policies and strategies. The parks program will include specific categories such as destination parks, recreation parks, and historical parks.

There was an increase in community involvement with the administration of some community campgrounds handled by the local people. This resulted in an improved system of policing and maintenance in the campgrounds.

Two major parks are now under construction along the Dempster Highway. They will be opened in 1981 to cater to the expected increase in traffic. As well, an information booth has been set-up at Fort McPherson, to provide assistance to travellers on the new highway.

Manpower Development

The manpower development division provides a focal point for northern residents, business and industry on employment, training, apprenticeships and related support programs.

The division encourages northern business and industry to hire and train northerners for all northern jobs. In addition, residents are counselled to take advantage of training and employment opportunities.

The short term employment program (S.T.E.P.) continued to provide approximately 4,000 man-weeks of employment to communities with high seasonal unemployment.

The mining industry continued to dominate the resource development sector in the N.W.T. and offered the greatest opportunity for northerners to become involved in the wage economy. Over the past year, the division negotiated with existing and new mines to encourage companies to use northern manpower as a matter of policy.

The petroleum industry has also worked with the division to seek and examine means to attract and retain northerners as employees. In-house training programs in a wide variety of jobs are available and used. Accelerated training for employees showing commitment and potential training programs have been developed and designed specifically for the north.

The computerized Territorial employment and record information systems has been redesigned to provide quick and accurate identification of skilled or semi-skilled workers for employers. Personal profiles are stored in the system and information is available on request to those employers seeking manpower in the north. For those persons who have not consented to having their names forwarded, strict confidentiality is maintained. In this instance the potential employee is informed of the opportunity. The program is also used to develop certain statistical information such as identifying the skill level of a community.

A career information package has been developed and is available to communities. The package includes audio visual presentations as well as printed material on possible northern careers.

The apprenticeship program continued to develop skilled tradesmen for Northern industry through a combination of on-the-job and in-school training. Apprentices learn the skills of their trade on-the-job through their employer. This is supplemented by government sponsored technical courses of short duration available either at southern technical schools, the Adult Vocational Training Centre (A.V.T.C.) in Fort Smith, and in the case of the housing maintenance serviceman trade, in some of the smaller communities in the North.

Tina Angmarlik of Pangnirtung stretches sealskin in preparation for marketing. Etulu of Cape Dorset carves in soapstone and a Pangnirtung carver is shown working with whalebone. Also pictured is a fine example of Dene (Indian) beadwork.

As of March 31st, 1980, there were 557 trainees in the designated trades across the Northwest Territories. Of these, approximately 100 were employed by the Territorial Government.

During the school year 1979/80, 409 apprentices attended technical training classes and of these 350 or 85% were successful and passed.

The number of apprentices completing their training and obtaining certification as journeymen was 67, and 44 of these also received Interprovincial status. Under the tradesmen's qualification program 54 tradesmen achieved journeyman certification by examination and 21 of these received Interprovincial status.

The apprentices and tradesmen's qualifications board, supported by seven trade advisory committees, was active in improving the quality of apprenticeship training in the North. They recommended the designation of industrial warehouseman as a trade in the Northwest Territories, bringing the total of designated trades to 37.

Planning and Resource Development

The planning and resource development division provides economic planning and policy advisory services, administers the general development and interim subsidiary agreements, monitors and liaises with the non-renewable resource industrial sector, and researches and evaluates development proposals.

Proposals totalling more than $2,000,000 have received funding under the first subsidiary general development agreement. These are primarily in the areas of tourism development, timber inventories, fish and wildlife resources and community planning and development.

In the non-renewable resources sector, the division has been extensively involved in the work of the resource development committee particularly in assessing the implications of the Polaris Mine, Esso Resources (Normal Wells) pipeline proposals, Lupin Mine, Cadillac Mine and Cullaton Lake Mine. The division also monitors ongoing exploration activities and economic impact of the non-renewable resource industries.

In the immediate future, greater emphasis will be placed on economic development planning, particularly non-renewable and renewable resources projects. This will include detailed analysis of individual projects and the formulation of socio-economic action plans with resource companies, formation and development of policies on economic development and tourism programs, and negotiations with the federal government leading to subsidiary agreements under the general development agreement.

Hire North

The Hire North program is funded by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs through the Northern roads program and administered by the Government of the Northwest Territories. During 1980, training/construction activities were carried out along selected sections of the Liard Highway.

The program's objectives, in order of priority, are to provide training for northerners in trades or occupations associated with highway construction and maintenance; provide employment for local residents; provide opportunities for construction related businesses; and to carry out assigned construction projects.

The Hire North committee, is the vehicle by which the native people participate in the management of the Hire North project. The committee, composed of six native community representatives, one of whom is chairperson, and four Federal-Territorial government representatives, met on a regular basis during the year to accept reports, review work plans and budgets, review progress of training programs and construction work.

The role of the committee is to provide policy recommendations to government on training, employment and contracting or business opportunities, and policy direction to the Hire North project management. Community representatives also play an additional role by providing liaison between the communities and the Hire North program; taking an active part in identification of individuals for training and employment and the identification of business opportunities.

The training/construction camp is located approximately two kilometres from Fort Liard on the Fort Liard access road to the Liard Highway. Training-on-the-job is provided while trainees and employees carry out construction tasks.

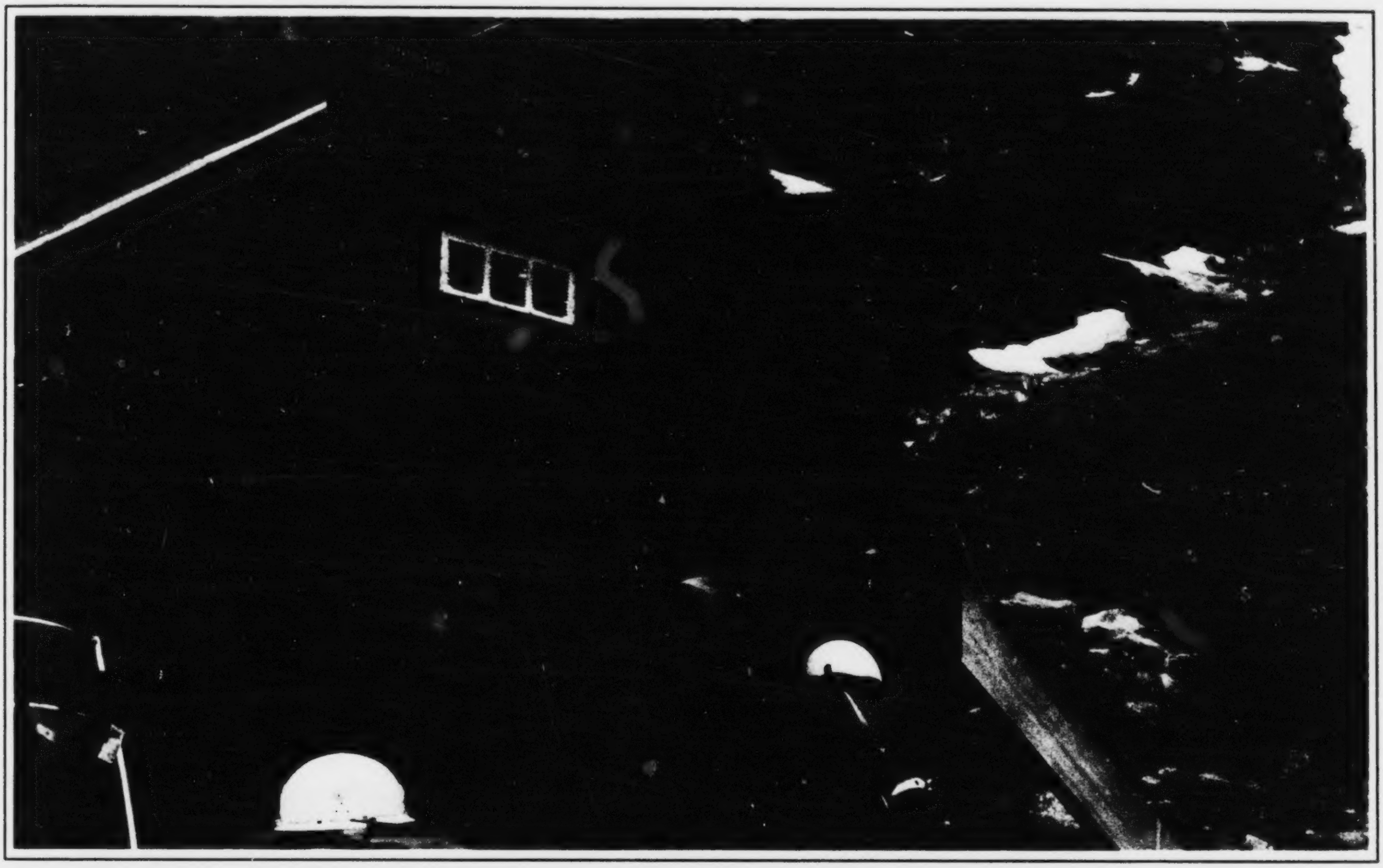
Work completed during 1980 consisted of clearing approximately 80 hectares of the right-of-way and five borrow pits between km 223 and km 238, grade construction from the Muskeg River (km 207.8) south to km 230; and finish trimming and gravelling of 22 kilometres of road surface from km 207.8 south to km 225 including 5 kilometres of the Fort Liard access road.

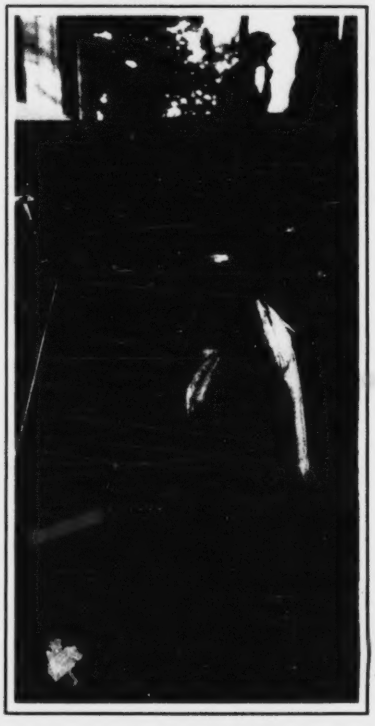
Right-of-way clearing was carried out from two camps, located near the Netla River and the Blackstone River, during late January to March 1980 with approximately 110 hectares being cleared in three sections between km 113 and km 207. This work provided employment for approximately 55 individuals, although 135 individuals were recorded as either part-time or full-time employees during the three month operating period.

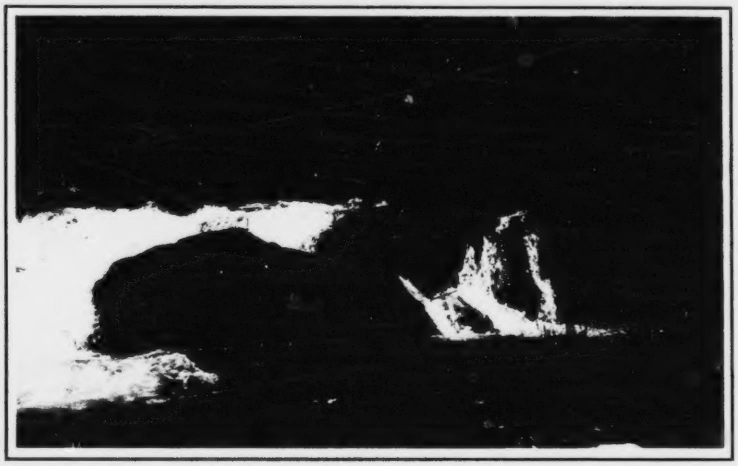
During 1980 training opportunities were available to 16 heavy equipment operators; two heavy duty mechanics, one welder, a cook, a partsperson and a camp clerk. In addition, the Fort Simpson offices provided training to a book-keeper, a clerk-typist and pay-roll clerk.

Employment opportunities were generated through right-of-way clearing, camp support staff, mechanical trades and general labour activities. Approximately 300 individuals worked either full or part time during the year. Seventy percent of the work force are northern residents. Several people who had received their training as heavy equipment operators with Hire North have obtained employment with private contracting firms working on the Liard Highway construction project and some have accepted employment with Esso Resources Norman Wells project.

Completion of the Liard Highway to traffic gravel standard is scheduled for 1983.







Auyuittaq National Park on Baffin Island near Pangnirtung is receiving tourists from many different parts of the world. Emergency shelters are provided in the park.

Sports fishing is very popular in the Mackenzie region. Shown is a lodge at Fort Reliance on the east arm of Great Slave Lake and the scenic beauty of the Cameron River near Yellowknife.

Renewable Resources

Wildlife Service

The wildlife service continued its support to resource users by providing funding under a wide variety of programs, including fur incentive subsidies, trappers' assistance contributions, outpost camp contributions, and grants to hunters' and trappers' associations.

The established practice of consultation with resource users continued throughout the year at regional conferences of hunters' and trappers' associations held in Tuktoyaktuk, Fort Norman, Cambridge Bay, Rankin Inlet, and Frobisher Bay. Productive meetings were also held throughout the Northwest Territories to solicit ways that native northerners could have greater involvement in wildlife service programs. Other developments in this area included the formation of the Baffin Regional Hunters' and Trappers' Association and the Keewatin Wildlife Federation, and the inauguration of harvest statistics collection by the Baffin Regional Inuit Association.

Four members of the first graduating class of the renewable resources training program at Fort Smith were given permanent positions with the wildlife service. In order to encourage further employment of native residents with the wildlife service, a new on-the-job training program was initiated. This will enable students to obtain diplomas from the renewable resources training program over an extended four-year period, including periods of work in communities under the guidance of wildlife officers.

Caribou studies remained a major research activity of the wildlife service. Survey results indicated population declines in the Bathurst, Kaminuriak and Beverly herds. With respect to the latter two, the wildlife service continued its involvement in an interjurisdictional caribou management committee, whose members include federal government agencies, and the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Caribou work was initiated in north Baffin, and continued on Coats Island, Melville Peninsula, and the area between Melville Peninsula and Chesterfield Inlet. The re-introduced herd on Southampton Island continued its increase.

Other studies included an aerial photographic survey of the Bathurst calving grounds to develop a more precise survey technique, documentation of major water crossings and their physcial features in the Keewatin region, winter distribution of the Beverly herd in relation to the 1979 forest fire areas, the distribution of Bathurst caribou in relation to winter haul roads and a successful sixth year in the tagging of south Baffin migratory caribou.

The auk is one of many species of birds found on Baffin Island.

The third and final year of a polar bear mark-and-recapture study in Lancaster Sound, as part of the Eastern Arctic Marine Environmental Study program, was concluded. A three-year polar bear deterrent study was initiated at Churchill in co-operation with the government of Manitoba. The purpose of this study is to find ways to reduce man-bear conflicts.

Rounding out the year's work were muskoxen surveys in the central and western Arctic, which revealed that populations there are more numerous than was previously believed. A small herd of purebred wood bison were transplanted to previously-occupied bison habitat in the Liard River area. The first such transplant was in 1965 in the Fort Providence area, and that herd is doing well.

Environmental Services

The environmental services division was created in the Department of Renewable Resources in mid-December, 1979, in the continuing move to bring the elements involved in the management of natural resources into a single department.

The division administers the environmental protection ordinance, the pesticides ordinance, some aspects of the public health ordinance, the petroleum products storage ordinance and some aspects of the clean air act of Canada.

In addition, it has responsibility for responding to spills of oil or other damaging materials and to establish and maintain a Territorial-wide reporting system. It initiates and maintains contingency plans for oil spill cleanup and other environmental emergencies and it works very closely with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and Environment Canada in setting, monitoring and administering environmental conditions for offshore drilling, ocean dredging, etc.

It also administers the scientists ordinance which licences scientific activity, including research, in the North. It acts as the Territorial agent, along with the Government of Canada and the provinces in designing and enforcing standards and regulations in hazardous waste identification, disposal or storage, and in the transportation of dangerous materials.

The divisional chief in his capacity as science advisor, acts as the Territorial representative on a host of intergovernmental boards and committees, such as the Slave River hydro committee, the ACND committee on science and technology in the North, the standing committee on toxic pollutants, and the environmental review committee which deals with the environmental impact of all major industrial projects in the Territories.

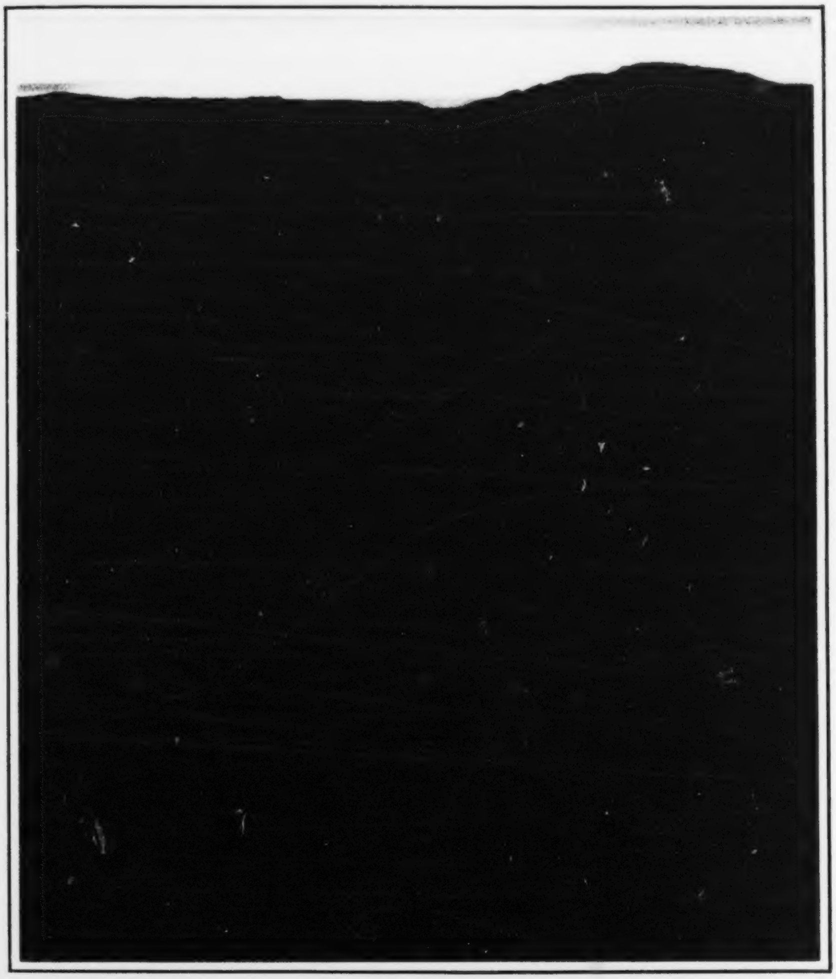
Up until 1980, most of these matters were left to Federal departments, notably Indian and Northern Affairs and the Department of the Environment. The Territorial Government is taking its place as a working partner with these and other agencies, and will eventually be able to take the lead in establishing a residential capability of protecting the environment.

Science Advisory Board

The Northwest Territories Science Advisory Board was established to provide advice and support to the Legislative Assembly on matters of science, engineering and technology. The 10 member board is composed of both northern and southern Canadians knowledgeable of scientific and related problems in the Northwest Territories.

Three regular meetings were held in 1980, one each at Yellowknife, Eskimo Point and Wrigley Lake. The board continued the summer student employment program. During the summer of 1980, ten Northwest Territories high school students participated in field studies conducted by scientists.

Recent publications of the board include a paper on diet and nutrition by Dr. Otto Schaefer; and statements by the board on the status of renewable resources, energy consumption and uranium exploration in the Northwest Territories. In the coming year the board will continue to review northern



The caribou is an important renewable resource for the Inuit. Use is made of the meat, hide and bone.

Children in the Mackenzie Delta region are shown how to set a snare. The area is rich with fur-bearing animals. Wildlife Officer Phillip Liske is shown grading furs taken in the south Mackenzie area.

energy problems and will prepare a submission to the Legislative Assembly's special committee on education.

Energy Conservation

The energy conservation division is a new division formed initially to manage the Canada/Territorial energy conservation and renewable energy demonstration program. The objectives of this agreement are: to conserve our non-renewable energy; develop our renewable energy resources (wood, wind, water and solar); and increase public awareness of the need to conserve energy and the potential of renewable energy through demonstration projects.

Funding under this program is shared by both governments and totals 3.3 million dollars over a four year period.

In addition to managing the agreement, the division is responsible for the delivery of a broad-based energy conservation awareness program aimed at the general public and government staff and an information flow on new techniques, products, materials and federal programs that are being developed to conserve energy. Division staff represent the Territorial Government at interprovincial conferences on energy conservation and have input into federal policy papers on alternate forms of energy and other energy-related matters that affect the Northwest Territories.

Education

In 1980 the Department of Education was restructured in line with a "direction for the 1980's" departmental paper, the growth of ministerial government, the recommendations of the Commissioner's task force on administration and on the continued commitment towards decentralization.

The department is now headed by a deputy minister and two assistant deputy ministers who head up branches: the education programs and evaluation branch, and the support services branch.

Vocational training is supplied through a central campus in Fort Smith and extension centres throughout the N.W.T.

Programs and Evaluation

The programs and evaluations branch is responsible for needs assessment, program development and evaluation of all instructional programs for school children and adults.

School Programs

A major emphasis in 1980 has been in the area of bilingual education. An amalgamation of the former programs and linguistic divisions has resulted in a new concentration on the teaching of native languages in schools, together with supporting English as a second language program. Work has also been started on the preparation of more clearly defined policies for the implementation of bilingual education.

In support of language programs, sets of readers, pupil workbooks and a variety of other learning aids in Inuktitut and Dene languages have been produced.

With the publication of a middle years language arts program guide, the three year task of providing core programming in English language, mathematics, science and social studies for all grades up to grade nine has been completed.

The ability to evaluate pupil progress in mathematics has strengthened with the publication of a series of criterion-referenced tests for the use of teachers of kindergarten to grade six. A major review of the complete kindergarten to grade 9 mathematics program has resulted in the publication of revised goals and objectives which give greater clarity and improved direction to schools.

Special Education

Research has been completed into the development of vocational education programs at the senior high school level for the Inuvik region. The community grade ten program has been strengthened and expanded to more schools, and a northern social studies course has been established as a compulsory component of this program.

Policies and planning in the area of special and remedial education was completed. Work has begun on the development of appropriate student testing and diagnostic materials together with remedial exercises.

Adult Vocational Training Programs

A major training program for housing maintenance servicemen has been completed and courses in the six areas of training are being conducted in various locations.

Co-production, with C.B.C., of a television series on snowmobile servicing and maintenance has been completed and a similar production on the outboard motor is being prepared.

Course outlines have been completed for adult basic education in language, math, science and social studies at the basic and intermediate levels. The adult life skills training program has been completed and distributed for use in community adult education programs.

Other Developments

An evaluation of the children's magazine, PIK, resulted in strong positive comment on its value as a learning aid. Six issues a year are distributed to all schools, and limited copies are made available for public subscription through the Department of Information.

Support and strengthening of metric usage in education programs has been maintained, while keeping pace with change throughout Canada.

Staff were involved throughout the year in regional curriculum planning meetings, workshops on program implementation and special project areas such as energy conservation.

Support Services

The support services branch is responsible for the higher education program, finance and planning, school buildings, education personnel, legislation and policy development.

Finance and Planning

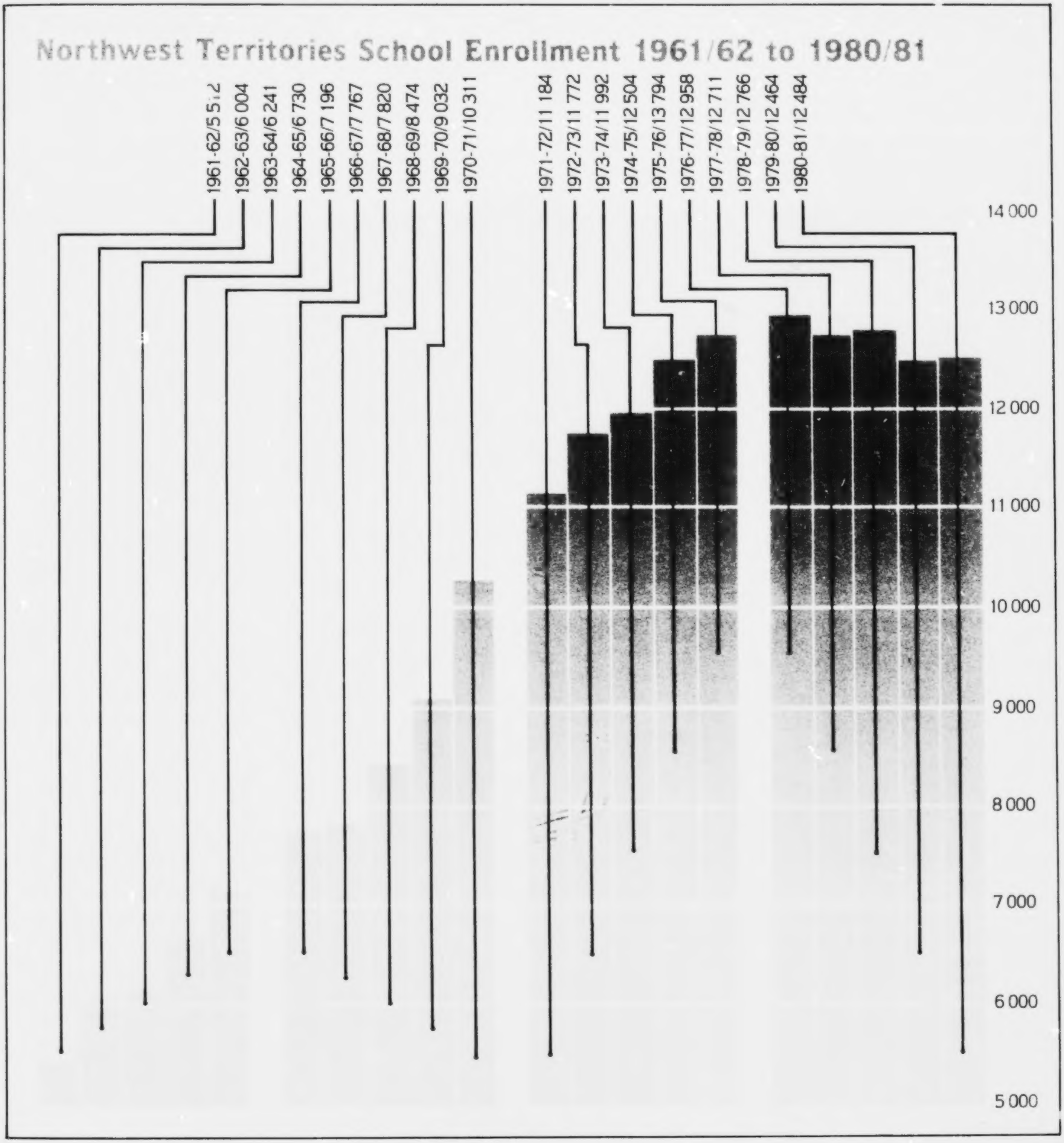
The Department of Education budget for the fiscal year 1980/81 was $52,211,000. That was composed of $46,227,000 in operating and maintenance money and $5,984,000 in capital funds.

The O and M budget broke down into six major departmental activities:

Administration:	$ 4,509,000
School Program:	32,011,000
Continuing Education Programs:	2,076,000
Vocational Education:	3,796,000
Higher Education:	1,233,000
Residences:	2,602,000

School Enrolments

Grade	1979	1980
K	1111	**1064**
1	1593	**1486**
2	1405	**1464**
3	1349	**1464**
4	1296	**1335**
5	1139	**1153**
6	1058	**1025**
7	915	**990**
8	778	**791**
9	713	**629**
10	475	**439**
11	362	**352**
12	270	**240**
Special		**165**
Total:	12,464	**12,484**



Northwest Territories School Enrollment 1961/62 to 1980/81

Higher Education

The student grants and bursaries ordinance and regulations which came into effect on April 1, 1979, continued to be the basis for financial support provided to N.W.T. students. After having completed an acceptable level of high school education, students who wish to continue their studies at a vocational school, an institute of technology, a community college or a university can take advantage of the support.

The student grants and bursaries board approved a total of 335 grants and awarded 15 bursaries during the 1980/81 academic year:

University Programs:		
Total Cost:		$569,600
Technical Programs:		
Total Cost:		$475,600
Bursaries:		
University studies:	9 bursaries —	$18,000
Technical Institutes:	6 bursaries —	12,000
Totals	15 bursaries —	$30,000

School Construction

New schools built in the communities of Coral Harbour and Fort Norman were completed and opened at the beginning of the 1980/81 school year.

In February, 1980, the Matonnabee School in Pine Point was almost completely destroyed by fire. As a result of the fire loss, instant emergency planning got underway resulting in the enlarging of Galena Heights Elementary School and the replacement of the Matonnabee School, which will become the community's junior/senior high school. This school is slated to be completed in the late spring of 1981.

Satisfactory progress is being made on replacement schools for Maani Ulluak School in Rankin Inlet and William McDonald Junior High School in Yellowknife.

Planning began on new schools for the communities of Norman Wells, Lac La Martre, an addition for the school in Clyde River and the development of the mezzanine floor in the Gjoa Haven School.

Education Personnel

Teacher Establishment by Region

Baffin	139 positions
Fort Smith	259 positions
Inuvik	111 positions
Keewatin	63 positions
Yellowknife Urban	33 positions
	605

Classroom Assistant Establishment by Region

Baffin	40 positions
Fort Smith (not including Rae Edzo)	45 positions
Inuvik	17 positions
Keewatin	35 positions
Yellowknife Urban	1 position
	138

Adult Educator Establishment by Region

Baffin	14 positions
Fort Smith	9 positions
Inuvik	6 positions
Keewatin	5 positions
Yellowknife Urban	0 positions
	34

Home Management Educator Establishment by Region

Baffin	4 positions
Fort Smith	1 position
Inuvik (contracted to Native Women's Assoc.)	
Keewatin	1 position
Yellowknife (contracted to Native Women's Assoc.)	

Vocational Education Establishment

Teacher Education Program, Fort Smith	40 positions
Teacher Education Program, Frobisher Bay	5 positions
Educational Bilingual Program Frobisher Bay	4 positions

Baffin

Adult Educator Trainees	6 positions
Adult Educator Trainee Graduates	2 positions
Home Management Educator Trainees	1 position
Home Management Educator Trainee Graduates	1 position

Teacher Education Program Graduates — 1980

9 Graduates — 7 placed — 1 going to University
1 refused placement offer

Yellowknife Education District #1 of the N.W.T.

Teacher Establishment	73.5 positions
Teacher Aid Establishment	6 positions

Yellowknife Education District #2 of the N.W.T.

Teacher Establishment	44 positions
Sabbatical Leave	2

Legislation and Policy Development

The policy of decentralization of services to the communities and the resulting emphasis on local involvement in the delivery of education programs was continued during the year. A small section was set up to further support and implement this concept, and to clarify and refine departmental policies and procedures. As community education committees and societies accept and fully exercise their powers under the education ordinance, the need for more clearly defined comprehensive policies is becoming evident.

Adult Vocational Training Centre

During 1980, programs were provided in Fort Smith and through extension courses. These included: heavy duty mechanics, business education, food services, driver training, professional truck operator, electronics and telecommunications, general educational development (high school equivalency), heavy duty equipment operation, electrical, housing maintenance, mechanics, welding, marine training, oil burner mechanic, arctic airport communicator, community service worker and community worker.

Extension and Special Programs

Two special heavy duty mechanics courses were delivered in Fort Smith for students whose primary language is Inuktitut. Using Inuit interpreters, 12 students who had worked as heavy duty mechanics for times ranging from 4-20 years were given the opportunity for skills upgrading in their apprenticeship.

Isolated community wiremen located in over 30 communities now have the opportunity for electrical skills upgrading as a result of the addition of a new first and second year electrical instruction course.

A modern new school opened in Fort Norman in 1980. One highlight of the year in Yellowknife was the hosting of the Interchange on Canadian Studies attended by students from across Canada. One small group discussion was led by Yellowknife MLA Bob MacQuarrie. An important aspect of the education system is to provide training for native teachers who are working in schools throughout the N.W.T.

Work opportunities in the Delta area, plus the availability of equipment, accommodation and instructional personnel, made it possible to begin office procedures, heavy equipment operation upgrading and nautical training at the Dome-Canmar facilities in Tuktoyaktuk.

The trucking industry is being assisted by the implementation of a professional truck operator course in Fort Smith.

Hire North, a road construction activity located in the Fort Simpson/Fort Liard area, was provided special assistance in basic training of heavy equipment operators.

Trained nursing assistants are in great demand throughout the N.W.T. To meet the demand the existing program in Yellowknife has been complemented by a similar program in Inuvik. The two courses have 22 students enrolled.

In recognition of the needs of the mining and related industries a millwright/machinist pre-employment course was initiated in Yellowknife, utilizing the facilities of Sir John Franklin High School. Eleven students enrolled and all graduates have been guaranteed employment by northern industries.

Regional requests for extension programs have been met by delivery in communities throughout the N.W.T. Courses include clerk/typist, small business management, housing maintenance, driver training, heavy equipment operator upgrading, pre-employment carpentry and millwright/machinist.

Renewable Resources Training Program

The Department of Education employed permanent staff for the delivery of the renewable resources program. Selkirk College will continue to have a working relationship with the Department of Education, but will have no responsibility for delivery.

The 1980 introductory camp was changed to Tsu Lake and the Arctic marine camp relocated to Windham Bay, Baffin Island. The Richardson Mountains area will continue as an industrial work experience.

Eleven students graduated in 1980 and received a joint Selkirk College/Government of the N.W.T. diploma. All students were employed.

Teacher Education Program

Bilingual, Northern native teacher training needs are being met by programs in Fort Smith and Frobisher Bay.

Western Arctic language speaking students attend at Fort Smith and Eastern Arctic Inuktitut speaking students attend at Frobisher Bay.

The Frobisher Bay teacher training program is supported by Inuktitut language directorship with responsibility for language research and development as well as instruction in the teacher training program.

Western Arctic language support is based in Yellowknife with assignments to deliver language components of teacher training in Fort Smith.

School of Dental Therapy

A dental therapy school is located on the Adult Vocational Training Centre campus but is under the jurisdiction of the federal Department of National Health and Welfare.

Support Services

Residences in Fort Smith have been upgraded by the remodelling of the Breynant Hall cafeteria and dining area, replacement of furnishings and fixtures, black topping of roadways and parking areas, installation of a student snack bar and new laundry areas. Married accommodation has been increased by leasing eight three-bedroom houses.

Student career and personal counselling needs are met by two full time counsellors.

Information regarding students and programs is disseminated by the "Photo News" school newspaper mailed to box holders in every community of the N.W.T. four times each year.

Local Government

During 1980 a major emphasis within the department was placed on consultation with communities for the purpose of developing a new community government ordinance. The new legislation will provide individual communities with a wide range of choice in the responsibilities they take on and the way in which they manage community government affairs. Through this vehicle people can discuss opportunities for greater self-government and choose the kind of community government which suits their particular need.

Emphasis continued on assisting councils to develop greater skill in managing community affairs, both through the provision of training programs and through on-going support to communities in carrying out their local government responsibilities.

The development of communities toward more responsible government continued. Chesterfield Inlet became a hamlet on April 1, 1980, and during the year three other communities entered into extensive consultation to prepare themselves for hamlet status in 1981.

Municipal Affairs

The municipality of Frobisher Bay attained town status in 1980. Frobisher Bay first became a hamlet in 1969, a village in 1974 and now has sufficient population and assessment value to meet the criteria to become a town.

The restructuring of grants to tax-based municipalities came under intensive review and a new formula has been devised as the result of the deliberations of a study group comprised of municipal administrative representatives and officials of the Department of Local Government.

In collaboration with the N.W.T. Association of Municipalities, a thorough review of municipal legislation was undertaken, particularly in the area of election procedures and the terms of office of mayors and councillors. Some 86 amendments are presently being developed and will be proposed to the Legislative Assembly in 1981.

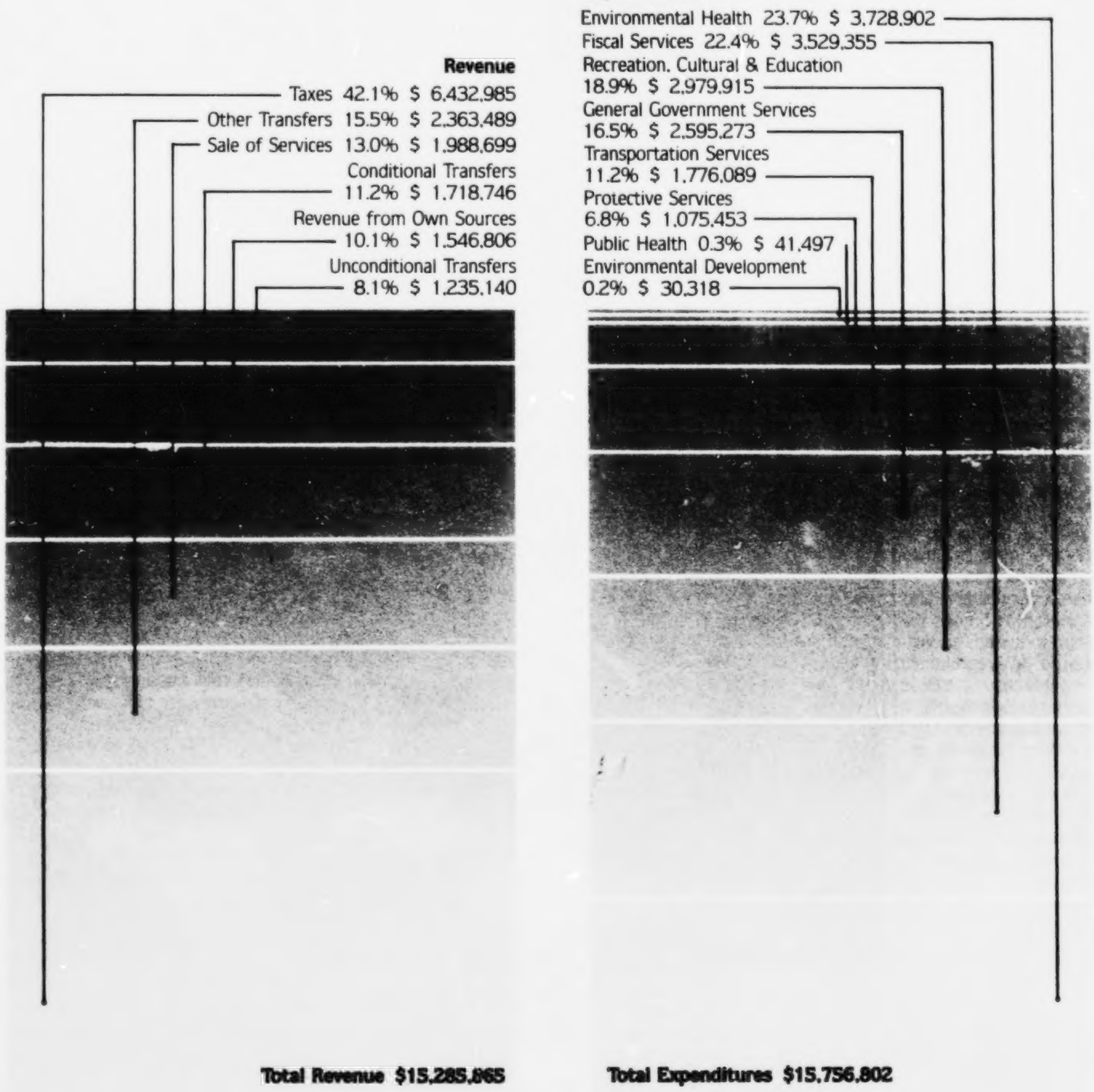
The program of real property assessment for taxation purposes has now been fully computerized. Over 7,000,000 bits of information have been programmed and the automatic print-out of assessment rolls for each community is a feature of this service.

Emanating from the bi-annual seminars for senior administrative personnel from the municipalities, has been the formation of a new association of municipal administrators with the purpose of improving the professional standards and administrative capabilities of municipal personnel.

Regular appraisal and inspection services were continued to the senior municipalities, as well as support where needed in administrative, procedural and fiscal matters. Grants and debenture loans were provided to finance various municipal capital projects and the acquisition of equipment. The local councils demonstrated considerable expertise in developing economic budgetary controls to off-set, where possible, the rising costs of providing services to ratepayers.

Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Expenditures

Tax-Based Municipalities, N.W.T./As at December 31, 1979.



Total Population 24,200 — Total Taxable Assessment $200,028,582

Town Planning, Lands and Water and Sanitation

In co-operation with local councils, the lands section acquired land in many communities to support other government programs and to consolidate existing developments. The land management program saw the initiation of granular material inventories in the communities of Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet and Broughton Island. A quarry development and restoration plan was prepared in Norman Wells.

Townsite expansion plans were prepared or initiated in the communities of Cape Dorset, Pond Inlet, Sanikiluaq, Pangnirtung, Grise Fiord, Paulatuk, Arctic Red River, Sachs Harbour, Aklavik, Holman Island, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson, Snowdrift, Nahanni Butte, Fort Resolution, Kakisa, Rae Lakes, Lot 500 (Yellowknife)/Detah, Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet.

Major legal surveys were carried out in Baker Lake, Holman Island, Frobisher Bay and Rae, while minor surveys took place in Cape Dorset and Fort Liard. Control surveys in conjunction with the aerial photography and mapping program were undertaken in Spence Bay, Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, and Tuktoyaktuk. New aerial photography is available for most Baffin and Keewatin region communities.

The planning section also participated in the Canada-N.W.T. flood risk mapping program to provide special maps for seven Mackenzie Valley communities. A pilot project in computer-based digital mapping was completed in Yellowknife.

The land assembly program is proceeding with projects underway or completed in Tuktoyaktuk, Cambridge Bay, Eskimo Point, Cape Dorset, Lake Harbour, Igloolik, Baker Lake, Coppermine, Frobisher Bay and Rae.

Site development and road construction projects were sponsored in most N.W.T. communities.

The water and sanitation program provided for some $8,000,000 worth of capital improvements to water, sewage and garbage facilities in N.W.T. communities during 1980. Major water supply projects were completed in Inuvik, Fort Good Hope, Coppermine, Pond Inlet, Broughton Island and Igloolik. Water/sewer servicing projects were carried out in Frobisher Bay, Rankin Inlet and Rae-Edzo, while one major sewage disposal project was implemented at Fort Smith. As well, the water and sanitation program continued to provide subsidy assistance for trucked water delivery in the tax-based communities and to trucked water, sewage and garbage services in hamlets and settlements.

Development and Training

Community councils are becoming increasingly important in providing local decision-making in communities and they are widely recognized as the third level of government. Extensive preparatory work has been done in the settlements of Gjoa Haven, Coppermine and Norman Wells to assist them to attain hamlet status by early 1981.

Development activities centered on the preparation of the draft incorporated community government ordinance. Extensive community consultation with all communities in the N.W.T. has taken place to obtain input for preparation of the final draft of this proposed ordinance.

Training activities have continued to be centered on administrative staffs at the community level to provide skills in management and decision-making. A nationally certified program in municipal administration was presented on a territorial-wide basis and will be an ongoing program for those involved in community administration. Forty people participated in 1980. The program will lead to a certificate in municipal administration from McMaster University.

Airports

Progress in the airports program during 1980 included airport construction, a Territorial-Federal agreement that runway lengths shall be based on operational needs, and the transfer of the airport staff training program to the Territorial Government. Progress was also made toward greater Territorial Government involvement in airport capital and facilities planning and in the initiation of an ongoing airport review program intended to ensure that Arctic community airports are being operated both to user satisfaction and in accordance with prescribed standards of aviation safety.

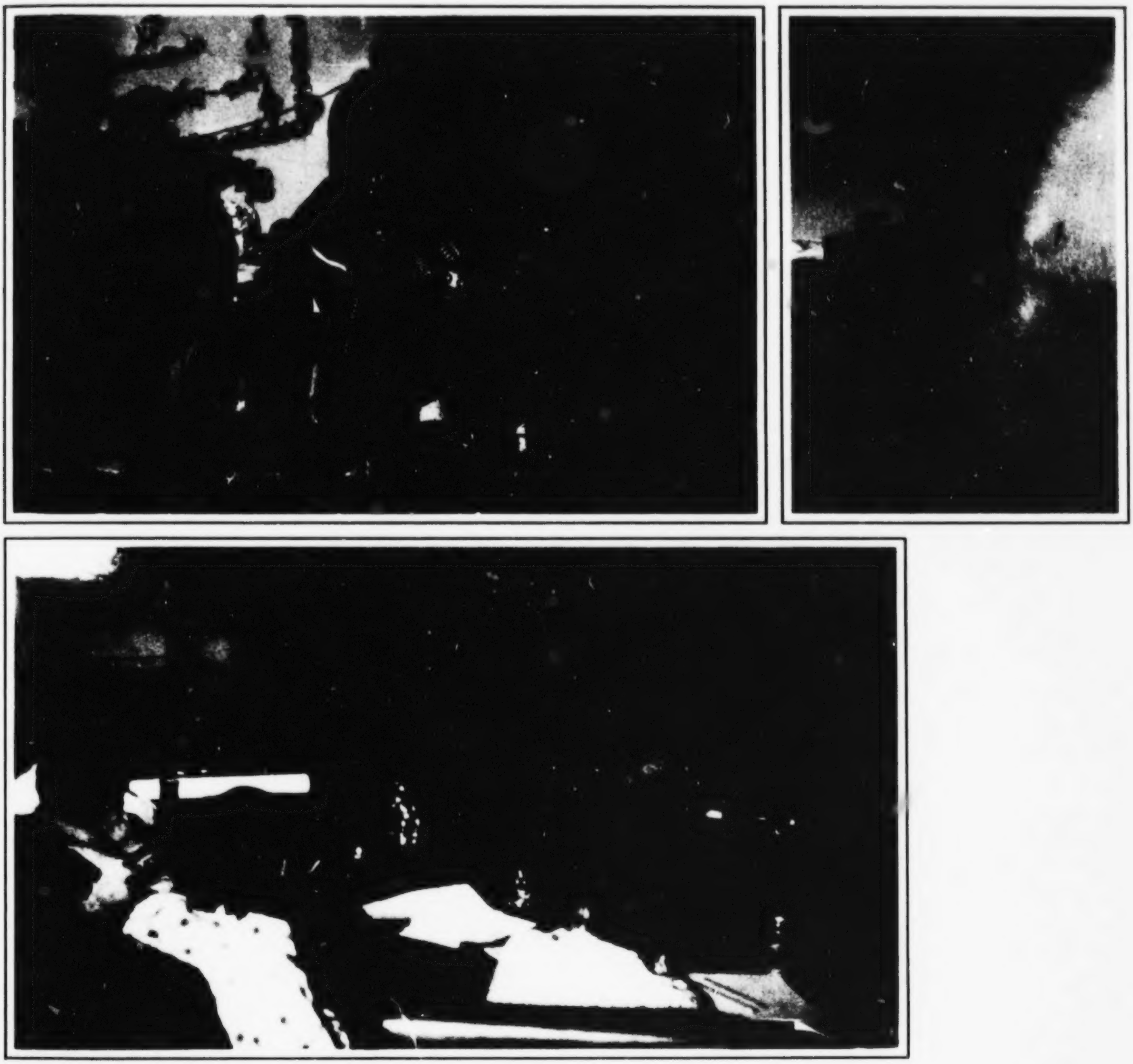
To date nearly $36,000,000 has been spent on a joint Territorial/Federal program designed to improve airports and aviation support services at 38 communities in the N.W.T. With the completion of the program, most N.W.T. communities with populations over 100 will have improved runways, air terminal buildings, navigational aids, airfield lighting, weather and communication equipment and airfield maintenance and emergency services equipment.

As of 1980, major construction had been completed at 20 airports throughout the N.W.T. Six airports, at Sachs Harbour, Fort Norman, Fort Liard, Spence Bay, Repulse Bay and Igloolik, are presently under construction and scheduled to be completed in 1981/82 and 1982/83. Airport site selection and detailed design work is also underway for 12 additional communities. The Territorial Government assumed responsibility for initiating and completing a runway extension project at Spence Bay in August 1980.

With the completion of each community airport, hamlet and settlement councils are employing trained local people to operate and maintain the airports and provide weather and communication services. In 1980/81 approximately $3,000,000 was expended for operation and maintenance of community airports in the N.W.T.

Effective April 1, 1981, the Territorial Government will assume total responsibility for airport staff training. These responsibilities were previously shared by the Government of the Northwest Territories, Transport Canada and Environment Canada. Newly hired instructors revised the training programs, adopting methods and training aids to meet the unique requirements of the Arctic airports program.

A total of 67 Northerners have successfully completed airport training to provide aviation weather, air/ground communication and airfield maintenance services. In 1980, 14 candidates selected by the local councils were trained at two observer/communicator courses in Fort Smith. Regional workshops held in Frobisher Bay and Rankin Inlet brought experienced airport employees together in a forum to discuss common methods and problems.



A band at Cape Dorset entertains during Christmas celebrations, as recreational activities take many different forms in the communities. Airstrip maintenance in many communities is now handled by trained airport staff employed by local councils. A land development plan is discussed with the Baker Lake hamlet council.

Federal/Territorial discussions during 1980 resulted in the satisfactory resolution of the runway length issue. The length of runways will now be based on site operational requirements. Similarly, a review of the Federal/Territorial air facilities policy saw the Territorial Government seeking transfer of selected federal responsibilities.

Recreation

A program of regional recreation training workshops offered community leaders an opportunity to develop skills in organizing and implementing community recreation programs and services and developing facilities. A regional recreation position was established for the Baffin region. Decentralization of the division's programs and services accompany this greater regional role.

Rising operating and construction costs and a renewed emphasis on recreation facilities has been the subject of a major review by the department.

Successful summer aquatic programs were operated with assistance from the division in 10 communities including, for the first time, Repulse Bay and Fort Liard.

The sixth Arctic Winter Games at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, involved over 1,500 N.W.T. athletes. Regional and territorial trials in 15 sports led to the final selection of a 300 member team which represented the N.W.T. in the games. Preparations are well underway for the Jeux Canada 1981 Summer Games in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Athletes competing in softball, basketball, swimming and track and field have established training programs to prepare themselves for the high level of competition expected at Thunder Bay. The N.W.T. is expected to be represented by a team of 60 athletes.

In response to increasing sport activity and an expanding role, Sport North, the federation of Territorial sport associations, reorganized with a new constitution and board of directors and added two new members. Expanding participation in sport and its ever-increasing cost is the subject of a review by the division which will aim to develop orderly, cost efficient means of expanding the quality and quantity of sport opportunities. This ongoing review has resulted in the announcement of an assistance program which will aid individual N.W.T. sport associations to achieve improved opportunities and leadership for their sport.

Funding was provided for a number of selected cultural and artistic activities, including the eleventh annual northern games held in Holman Island. The division also continued support to the N.W.T. Council for Disabled Persons' efforts to promote recreation opportunities for disabled residents.

Social Services

The Department of Social Services continued its emphasis on increased community involvement in the development and delivery of social services. This was demonstrated by recruiting and training Northerners to positions at all levels of the organization and through continuing discussions with municipal councils concerning the devolution of the social services programs.

The interim agreement between the Government of the Northwest Territories and the municipal council of the village of Frobisher Bay was very successful. A final agreement was signed in October, 1980 which will result in the devolution of all social services program areas to the village of Frobisher Bay effective April 1, 1981.

Discussions also occurred with several other community councils regarding the devolution of social services programs. Various alternatives were explored including agreements devolving responsibility for specific program areas, contractual arrangements regarding specific program areas and the formation of advisory committees in those communities which were not ready to accept the devolution of social services programs.

The continued emphasis upon recruiting and training Northerners as employees of the Department of Social Services resulted in an increased percentage of Northerners on staff. Many communities were served by community social service workers who were born and raised in the community or in the region. Several of these staff members have attended community colleges or universities and received professional training in the fiel of social work.

In an attempt to aid in the delivery and administration of social service programs, th Department of Social Services, in conjunctio with Health and Welfare Canada, embarked upon the development of an integrated management information system. The financial assistance component and the corrections component were implemented in 1980. These information systems allow the department to monitor client activity an better account for money expended, and enable those community councils which are interested in social service programs to better plan the types of services required.

Alcohol and Drug Program

In 1980 the alcohol and drug program staff continued their efforts to increase community awareness and concern about th growth of alcohol and other drug related problems in the N.W.T.

Twelve training sessions and regional conferences were presented for staff and committee members of projects funded through the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council. Several in-service training sessions for community social service workers were provided throughout the N.W.T. The training sessions and conferences provided participants with information about alcohol and other drugs, counselling techniques, and preventative models.

An effort was made to provide the administrative staff of community projects with training in budget management. Severa members of community project committees attended workshops dealing with administrative details, committee structure and functions, and knowledge of alcohol an drug education.

Social Services officer Mary Beauchamp provides guidance on family and children's services. Corrections officer trainee Mike Hudson works with inmates at the Yellowknife Correctional Centre.

The N.W.T. Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council renewed funding for twelve alcohol and drug community projects. Four new projects received funding in 1980: Hall Beach, Igloolik and Tuktoyaktuk received funding for their alcohol education committees, and the Dene Nation received funding for sponsoring a large community conference in Snowdrift. This conference brought together representatives from most of the Dene communities along with invited delegates from Eastern Arctic communities. Many recommendations were presented during the course of the conferences and communities are acting upon these recommendations.

Corrections Services

During 1980 increased attention was given across Canada to establishing alternatives to incarceration. Several community corrections projects are being planned in the N.W.T. in a further attempt to make alternative programs available to the courts.

Probation orders and community service orders continued to be used by the courts. There was an increase in the number of paroles granted by the National Parole Board to N.W.T. inmates.

The population in the correctional institutions increased during the past year. Yellowknife Correctional Centre was forced to operate at over-desirable occupancy conditions for several months.

Construction of South Mackenzie Correctional Centre was completed in November, 1980. This centre did not add extra facilities but rather replaced a temporary trailer complex that has been used for several years.

Public meetings were held in Inuvik, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay, and Frobisher Bay to discuss corrections problems and programs. Community meetings will continue in 1981 as part of an overall program to develop a plan of action to provide adequate correctional programs and facilities in the Northwest Territories.

Family and Children's Services

The population of children in the care of the superintendent of child welfare changed significantly from past years. Whereas in past years the majority of children in care were under the age of 6, during 1980 more than 70% of the children in care were between 7 and 18 years of age.

Action was taken to develop appropriate resources for this older group of children. Maintenance payments to foster parents throughout the Northwest Territories were raised substantially in 1980. This was necessary in recognition of the increasing costs of maintaining a child and of the major role which foster parents play. An increased emphasis was placed on developing community foster care resources and other alternate types of care for children. In line with this emphasis, the children's receiving home in Hay River was closed in April, 1980.

An interdepartmental placement committee was initiated to coordinate the services provided to children and adults with special needs. A Territorial committee was established in Yellowknife and also in several regions. During 1981 committees will be established in specific communities. Greater emphasis was given to assessment and treatment services, and wherever possible, these services were provided or purchased in the Northwest Territories.

Financial Assistance Program

During 1980 several initiatives were taken to provide greater service to those in financial need. Social assistance food rates were increased by 10%. A special clothing allowance providing a greater purchasing capability for long term social assistance recipients was introduced. Increased allowances for individuals endeavouring to remain employed were introduced in order to assist these persons to purchase day care services. Alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs for inmates at Yellowknife Correctional Centre were initiated.

Social assistance registered only a minimal increase during the year, however, during the second half of the year, a marked increase resulted from the withdrawal of federally funded work programs. In terms of dollar expenditures 1979/80 fiscal year ended with a 10% increase due mainly to the higher food scale rate and other improvements in the program delivery.

The Territorial senior citizens benefit program provided a supplement of $50 per month to senior citizens who are in receipt of the old age security benefit plus the guaranteed income supplement. The GIS is paid retroactively, but the Territorial senior citizens benefit has not been paid retroactively. A major change was made April 1, 1980 which enabled the Territorial Government to pay the senior citizens benefit to individuals retroactive to their date of eligibility for the guaranteed income supplement.

Services to Aged and Handicapped

The Department of Social Services recognizes that the aged and handicapped constitute a growing population whose needs require special attention. Resources in the provinces are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain because of the increased demands from their own residents. In addition, few of the provincial resources are socially or culturally relevant to persons from the N.W.T

A small headquarters division was established to develop programs and services in the N.W.T. in a manner which encourages a community to care for its aged and handicapped members. The staff of this division works in conjunction with the community social service workers and health workers in the various communities.

The Fort Providence senior citizens home was officially opened August 22, 1980. This project was a joint venture between the Fort Providence housing association, the N.W.T. Housing Corporation, and the Department of Social Services.

Coordinated home care programs commenced at Hay River and Fort Smith. These hospital-based programs provided outreach services such as home nursing, homemaking, and meals on wheels to elderly and disabled persons in the community.

The Inuvik Council for Disabled Persons assumed management responsibilities for a life skills project designed to meet the needs of mentally handicapped adults who required assistance to be independent and to join the work force.

A house was purchased in Yellowknife which will become a group living unit to provide short term residential services for psychiatric patients released from hospital treatment. This unit will be funded by the Department of Social Services and operated by a community group.

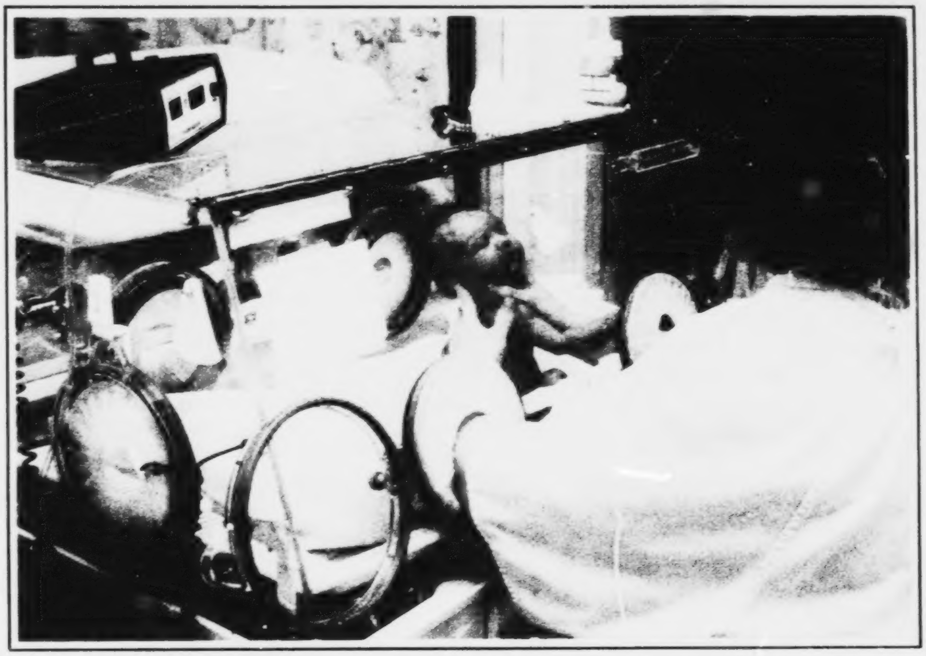
Tenders were let for the construction of a group living unit for mentally handicapped adults in Yellowknife. This is a first for the N.W.T. and will serve to re-integrate mentally handicapped adults with the community and the work force.

Health

In 1980 the Department of Health introduced significant measures to advance the health delivery system in the N.W.T. A new health information system was introduced capable of interpreting health information gathered by Health & Welfare Canada and the Department of Health.

The department initiated a health services study for the Central Arctic and participated in a Keewatin health study.

A more effective working relationship with Health and Welfare Canada has developed through participation in the health co-ordinating committee. The Department of Health is contracted to provide some services to the federal department in the Territories. During 1980, discussion took place on furthering the contractual relationship to the extent where the Territorial Government would deliver all health services in the N.W.T. This has received support from the Legislative Assembly in the past and now from the Baffin Regional Council and the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada.



The Stanton Yellowknife Hospital has a wide variety of modern medical equipment.

Insured Services

On April 1, 1980, a health information system became operational, combining information previously collected independently by the Department of Health and Health and Welfare Canada. This unique system is a forerunner in Canada and will enable health care planners and administrators to research, evaluate and identify health care needs in the N.W.T. The system links hospital, medical care, public health, pharmacare and medical travel information. It is flexible to accommodate changes within the health care delivery system, and with the adoption of the international disease coding system, will enable comparison of N.W.T. health statistics with those of other provinces.

The Department of Health, Department of Social Services and Health and Welfare Canada were able to consolidate the pharmacare program and the medical travel program within the Department of Health. Much work has been done toward consolidating other areas such as chronic care and nursing homes.

The disease of Spina Bifida was added to the list of supplementary benefits for which the full cost of diagnosis, treatment and travel is treated as an insured benefit.

The Department of Health and the Department of Social Services jointly funded two new co-ordinated home care programs in the communities of Fort Smith and Hay River. Home care is administered by the Fort Smith Health Centre, H.W. Williams Memorial and Stanton Yellowknife Hospital. It consists of home nursing, homemaker and Meals-on-Wheels services, allowing the elderly and disabled to remain in their own homes as long as possible. In the smaller settlements public health nurses perform regular home visits.

Hospitals

Fort Smith Health Centre

The Fort Smith Health Centre has 15 acute care and 10 chronic care beds. Incorporated into the centre are inpatient acute care, outpatient and emergency services, a home care program, extended chronic care, public health, social services and doctors offices for visiting specialists. The health centre concept has gained wide acceptance from the community and effective communication exists among all agencies.

Specialist and consultant services were received on a regular basis from the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital and the health centre is optimistic about its initial accreditation survey done in October, 1980.

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital is an accredited 72 acute bed hospital, providing a wide range of inpatient and outpatient services and specialists clinics.

The hospital has on staff specialists in the areas of speech and hearing, ear, nose & throat, ophthalmology, orthopedics, obstetrics and gynecology, paediatrics and psychiatry. It provides many services to residents from all communities of the Mackenzie area.

Approval was given by the Legislative Assembly to initiate planning for a larger facility. The hospital has undergone major renovations to tide it through the period leading to the larger facility. It has expanded its services so that it functions as a regional laboratory for hospitals and nursing stations.

The hospital initiated an ophthalmic medical assistants program, jointly sponsored by the departments of education, personnel and health, to train northern residents in the treatment of eye and vision problems.

H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital

The H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital of the Hay River Health Centre has 32 acute beds and 18 chronic beds. It serves the southern Great Slave Lake area, including Pine Point and communities as far north as Fort Providence.

The centre also incorporates chronic care, emergency outpatient services, public and environmental health, social services and a home care program. Specialists and consultant services were available on a regular basis from Stanton Yellowknife Hospital. The Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation granted the H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital three year accreditation in 1979.

Health Information, Promotion and Awareness

The Department of Health focussed on the promotion of health and awareness of lifestyles by jointly funding a health resource centre/library with Health and Welfare Canada. The resource centre serves all health and allied professionals in the N.W.T. as well as schools, voluntary agencies and the public.

The Department of Health worked together with the Rae-Edzo Native Women's Health Committee in establishing a health awareness project for both communities. The Native Women's Health Committee focussed on spring clean-up, breast-feeding awareness and an immunization campaign.

Training

The Department of Health continued its program officer training to facilitate the entry of Northerners into middle management level of health service planning and administration.

N.W.T. health care bursaries were awarded to eight individuals in the Northwest Territories. The bursary program helps alleviate health manpower shortages in the N.W.T. and encourages health workers to attain necessary additional skills.

N.W.T. Health Care Plan

The N.W.T. Health Care Plan provides medical care and hospital insurance to eligible N.W.T. residents with no premiums payable. In addition, certain specified conditions not insured under the plan are covered by the Department of Health's supplementary health program, subsidized medical travel program and the pharmacare program.

Medical Care Plan

All persons registered under the N.W.T. Health Care Plan were eligible for benefits under Medicare. The plan provides insurance coverage for all medically required services rendered by physicians in the office, clinic, hospital and home, and certain surgical-dental procedures when medically required to be performed in a hospital.

Surgical procedures, anaesthetic services and complete maternity care are also provided.

Expenditures for the last two complete years of Medicare were as follows:

Medical Care	1978/79		**1979/80**	
	$	**%**	**$**	**%**
N.W.T. Doctors				
Private Practice	1,458,000	47.0	**1,489,921.90**	**41.8**
Federal	813,000	26.2	**865,000.00**	**24.2**
Total	2,271,000	73.2	**2,354,921.90**	**66.0**
Alberta	507,000	16.3	**582,791.03**	**16.6**
Manitoba	165,000	5.3	**154,615.10**	**4.3**
B.C.	36,000	1.2	**47,739.28**	**1.3**
Quebec	47,000	1.5	**55,296.22**	**1.6**
Ontario	40,000	1.3	**43,216.80**	**1.3**
Saskatchewan	15,000	.5	**15,339.54**	**.4**
Yukon	8,000	.3	**9,789.77**	**.3**
Other	13,000	.4	**13,866.85**	**.4**
System Design			**279,464.19**	**7.8**
Total	3,102,000	100.00	**3,560,630.68**	**100.0**
Total Claims Paid	191,259		**202,644**	
Average Payment per Claim Paid	16.21		**16.23**	

Territorial Hospital Insurance Services

The N.W.T. Hospital Insurance Plan is administered under the direction of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services (T.H.I.S.) Board, whose members are appointed by the Commissioner with advice from the Legislative Assembly. The Department of Health provides support services to the board on matters falling under its jurisdiction.

The T.H.I.S. board met several times during 1980. It dealt with the establishment of inpatient and outpatient rates, the need for a mental health program for N.W.T. residents through the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital and the need for additional specialists in the Northwest Territories. It also discussed expansion and renovation of facilities and reviewed and approved the 1980/81 budgets of the three budget review hospitals.

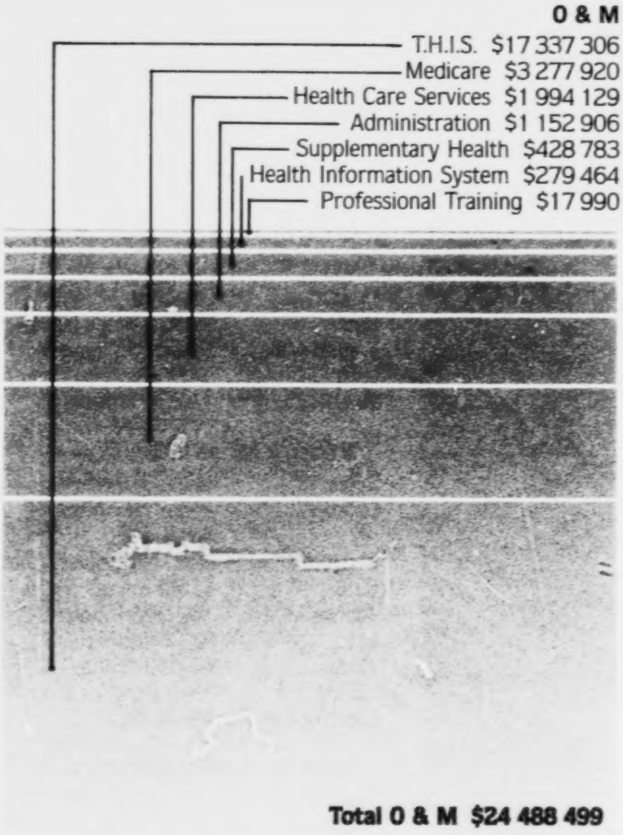
Expenditures for the last two complete years of T.H.I.S. were as follows:

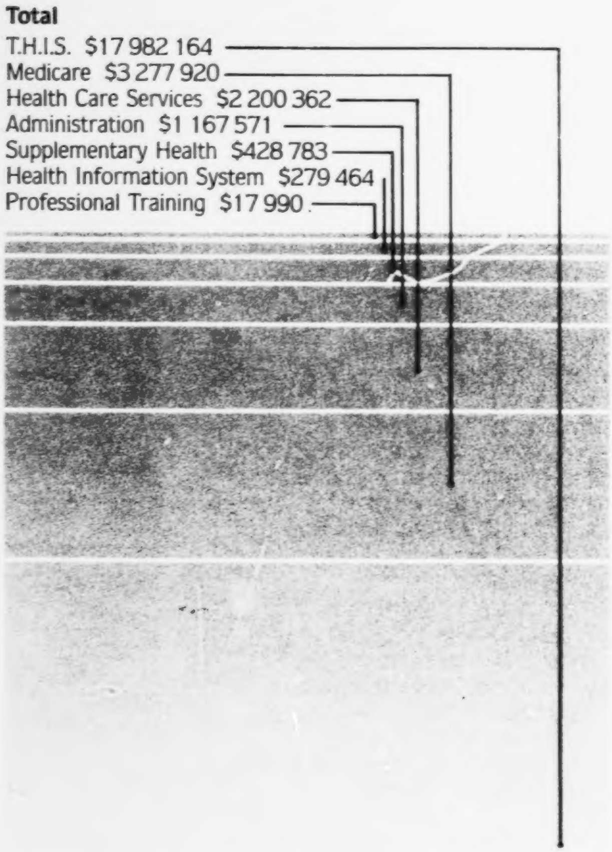
T.H.I.S.	1978/79		**1979/80**	
	$	**%**	**$**	**%**
N.W.T. Hospitals				
Contract Hospital	42,500	.3	**23,244.99**	.1
Federal Hospital	3,688,411	24.9	**3,691,936.94**	**21.3**
Budget Review Hospital	6,425,002	43.5	**8,030,683.53**	**46.23**
N.W.T. Hospital Total	10,155,913	68.7	**11,745,865.46**	**67.7**
Yukon	16,542	.1	**17,244.00**	.1
B.C.	120,163	.8	**161,510.48**	**.9**
Alberta	2,037,454	13.8	**2,530,388.30**	**14.6**
Saskatchewan	28,581	.2	**31,290.19**	**.2**
Manitoba	1,185,953	8.0	**1,358,716.24**	**7.8**
Ontario	255,837	1.7	**341,584.09**	**2.0**
Quebec	946,449	6.4	**1,114,180.55**	**6.4**
Maritimes	35,709	.3	**42,039.65**	**.2**
Foreign			**10,436.03**	.1
Outside N.W.T. Total	4,626,688	31.3	**5,607,349.53**	**32.3**
Total Costs	14,782,601	100.0	**17,353,214.99**	**100.0**
Total Patient Days			**84,588**	
Average Cost per Patient Day	196.38		**205.15**	
N.W.T. Population	45,000		**46,063**	

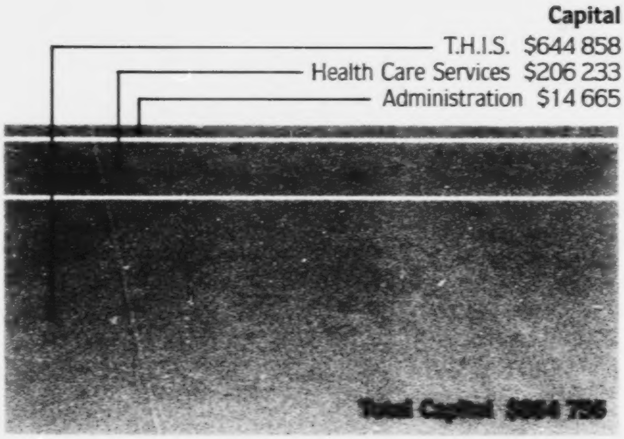
Finance and Administration

The Department of Health provided financial administrative and clerical support services to Medical Services, Health and Welfare Canada, on a contract basis. Not only did this help in the transition of the federal regional office from Edmonton to Yellowknife, but also established better functional relationships, and maximized the benefits of the Territorial Government financial and computer systems.

Department of Health Expenditures







Total Department $25 354 255

Health in the N.W.T.

In order to stimulate the development of good health practices, the Federal and Territorial Governments co-operate in the promotion and maintenance of a healthy environment and the provision of both public health and treatment services. The Territorial Government legislates ordinances which control health related activities in the Northwest Territories and administers both the medical care and hospital insurance programs. The Department of National Health and Welfare, through the medical services branch, assists the Territorial Government in the administration of health ordinances and operates health facilities throughout the Territories.

Included in these facilities are 39 nursing stations, eight health centres, six health stations, two cottage hospitals and two general hospitals. In addition to these federal facilities, there are three general hospitals under the direct supervision of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Board. Accreditation of the Frobisher Bay General Hospital was completed in 1979.

Medical care is an insured service of the Territorial Government provided by private practitioners in Yellowknife and Hay River, and by medical officers and consultants of the Department of National Health and Welfare elsewhere. These services are supported by university based consultants through contractual agreements with the University of Alberta in Edmonton, the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, McGill University in Montreal and Clarke Institute in Toronto. Medical officers of health, public health nurses, environmental health officers and community health representatives are employed by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Dental care is provided through private practitioners in Yellowknife and Hay River and full-time government employed dentists and dental therapists located throughout the Northwest Territories.

The birth rate for 1979 was 27.0 per 1,000 population. 98.5% of Indians, 99% of Eskimos and 100% of others were born either in a hospital or a nursing station. There were no recorded maternal deaths in 1979.

During 1979, there were 218 recorded deaths in the Northwest Territories. This gives an overall crude death rate (i.e. total deaths per 1,000 population) of 5.0.

The infant mortality rate (death under one year of age per 1,000 live births) was 29.7. Compared to the rest of Canada this still remains a problem and reflects the conditions influenced by an extreme climate, isolation, rugged terrain and changing lifestyles.

The major causes of death in the Northwest Territories are shown in the following table.

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Injuries & Poisoning	83	38.1
Disease of Circulatory System	45	20.7
Disease of Respiratory System	22	10.1
Neoplasms	17	7.8
Conditions Originating in Perinatal Period	12	5.5
Nervous System & Sense Organs	6	2.8
Disease of Digestive System	4	1.8
Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	3	1.4
Disease of Genitourinary	2	.92
Cogenital Anomalies	1	.46
Mental Disorders	1	.46
Disease of Musculoskeletal System & Connective Tissue	1	.46
Symptoms, Signs and Ill Defined Conditions	20	9.18
Unknown	1	.46
Total	218	100%

Once again, accidents, injury and violence cause the highest percentage of death with suicide, drowning, crib death, gunshot wounds, asphyxia, motor vehicle accidents and homicide, the leaders of the group in that order.

Tuberculosis incidence is at the rate of 90 per 100,000 population, the lowest ever recorded in the Northwest Territories, but still substantially higher than the national rate in Canada. There were 42 new and reactivated cases of tuberculosis in the Northwest Territories in 1979.

Resource Developmen

Mining Production

The value of mining production sales in the Northwest Territories was approximatel $515,116,000 in 1980 as compared to $461,338,821 in 1979. Production came from eight mines which produced zinc, lead gold, tungsten, silver, copper and cadmium.

Pine Point Mines Ltd.

Type:	Open-pit and underground
Location:	South shore of Great Slave Lake 80 km east of Hay River
Product:	Lead-zinc
Rate:	9,000 tonnes per day
Tonnes Milled:	3,300,000 tonnes
Lead:	54,500 tonnes
Zinc:	150,000 tonnes

Nanisivik Mines Ltd.

Type:	Underground
Location:	29 km northeast of Arctic Bay
Product:	Lead, zinc, silver, cadmium
Rate:	1,850 tonnes per day
Tonnes Milled:	460,000 tonnes
Lead:	5,000 tonnes
Zinc:	50,000 tonnes
Silver:	21,000 kg
Cadmium:	160 tonnes

Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd.

Type:	Underground and open-pit
Location:	2.4 km north of Yellowknif
Product:	Gold, silver
Rate:	1,100 tonnes per day
Tonnes Milled:	220,000 tonnes
Gold:	1,340 kg
Silver:	215 kg

Cominco Ltd. (Con-Rycon-Vol)

Type:	Underground
Location:	2.4 km south of Yellowknif
Product:	Gold, silver
Rate:	550 tonnes per day
Tonnes Milled:	200,000 tonnes
Gold:	3,000 kg
Silver:	700 kg

Echo Bay Mines Ltd.

Type: Underground
Location: Port Radium
Product: Silver, copper
Rate: 110 tonnes per day
Tonnes Milled: 40,000 tonnes
Silver: 54,000 kg
Copper: 235 tonnes

Terra & Norex

Type: Underground
Location: 16 km south of Great Bear Lake
Product: Silver, copper, bismuth
Rate: 100 tonnes per day
Tonnes Milled: 24,000 tonnes
Silver: 10,000 kg
Copper: 150 tonnes

Cantung Mining Corporation Ltd.

Type: Underground
Location: Tungsten
Product: Tungsten
Rate: 1,000 tonnes per day
Tonnes Milled: 365,000 tonnes
Tungsten: 4,400 tonnes

Camlaren

Type: Underground
Location: Gordon Lake
Product: Gold, silver
Rate: 100 tonnes per day
Tonnes Milled: 15,000 tonnes
Gold: 230 kg
Silver: 50 kg

Mineral Production

	1980*		1979	
Mineral	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
Gold	4,570 (kg)	117,000,000	5,288 (kg)	61,566,053
Silver	65,985 (kg)	63,614,000	106,825 (kg)	45,061,401
Copper	385 (tonnes)	862,000	530 (tonnes)	1,271,377
Lead	88,500 (tonnes)	82,500,000	61,605 (tonnes)	81,748,804
Zinc	200,000 (tonnes)	180,000,000	227,076 (tonnes)	217,119,506
Cadmium	160 (tonnes)	1,040,000	238 (tonnes)	1,502,475
Tungsten	4,400 (tonnes)	80,000,000	3,275 (tonnes)	53,069,205
		$518,116,000		$461,338,821

*estimated figures for 1980

Mineral Exploration

Mineral exploration continued at about the same level in 1980 as in 1979. Precious metal exploration has increased somewhat and many long neglected gold prospects have been restaked.

Camlaren mine reached production during the summer and production from Lupin (Contwoyto Lake) and Cullaton Lake seems assured. Development work began on the Diversified (Indin Lake) property and the Hidden Lake and Ruth properties east of Yellowknife are going to be developed according to company reports. The Salmita deposit near Mackay Lake is awaiting a production decision following many years of exploration and development by Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd.

Development began or continued on the Contact, Bonanza and Norex deposits in the Great Bear Lake Silver District and Cadillac Mines is working towards production at the Prairie Creek silver-lead property. Silver bearing polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits in the Hackett River and Hening Lake areas have increased potential with high silver prices.

Silver and gold potential in the Western Nahanni is attracting interest as silver-rich base metal showings have been located and the possibility of gold bearing intrusives is being assessed.

A number of major exploration mining organizations are turning their attention to the gold potential of the N.W.T. A workshop on gold, held in Yellowknife during December 1979, attracted over 100 people from outside the territory.

Base metal exploration was at about the same level as 1979. Deep drilling on the western extension of the Pine Point mineral belt was the major effort, but exploration expanded significantly in the Arctic Islands, at Nanisivik and around the Arvik deposit. Base metal prospects found in the Nahanni Region in 1978 and 1979 also were pursued vigorously. Elsewhere base metal exploration continued the slow decline begun in 1976.

Tungsten exploration along the Yukon border maintained the momentum established in 1978 and 1979, contributing significantly to exploration expenditures.

Uranium was the major exploration target in 1980, as in the previous four years. The central Keewatin saw roughly half of all uranium work. This area includes Aphebian Amer Lake, Hurwitz, and Dubawnt Group rocks lying between Baker Lake and the Thelon Game Sanctuary and southwards along the Dubawnt River.

The Pan Ocean consortium announced in August 1980, a significant uranium field south of Baker Lake, which appears to be the most important discovery of the year. Urangesellschaft have made another discovery adjacent to their Gull Lake deposit.

Exploration continued in the Nonacho Basin and picked up in the East Arm fold belt to the north.

The other major centre of uranium exploration is the Hornby Basin east of Great Bear Lake. Results in this area have so far been disappointing. Uranium is generally an important target throughout the Bear area with projects scattered from Great Bear Lake south towards Rae/Edzo.

There are also scattered uranium plays in the Bathurst Inlet area, and further south along the edge of the Slave area and in the Fury-Hecla Strait area of Baffin Island.

Rare metal pegmatites east of Yellowknife which have been explored sporadically for tantalum, beryllium and lithium were looked at by various groups. Columbium-fluorite-uranium copper mineralization in the Blachford Lake intrusive complex was explored with encouraging results. Diatremes that are potentially diamond bearing were explored in the Mackenzie Mountain foothills in the Norman Wells-Fort Norman-Wrigley area.

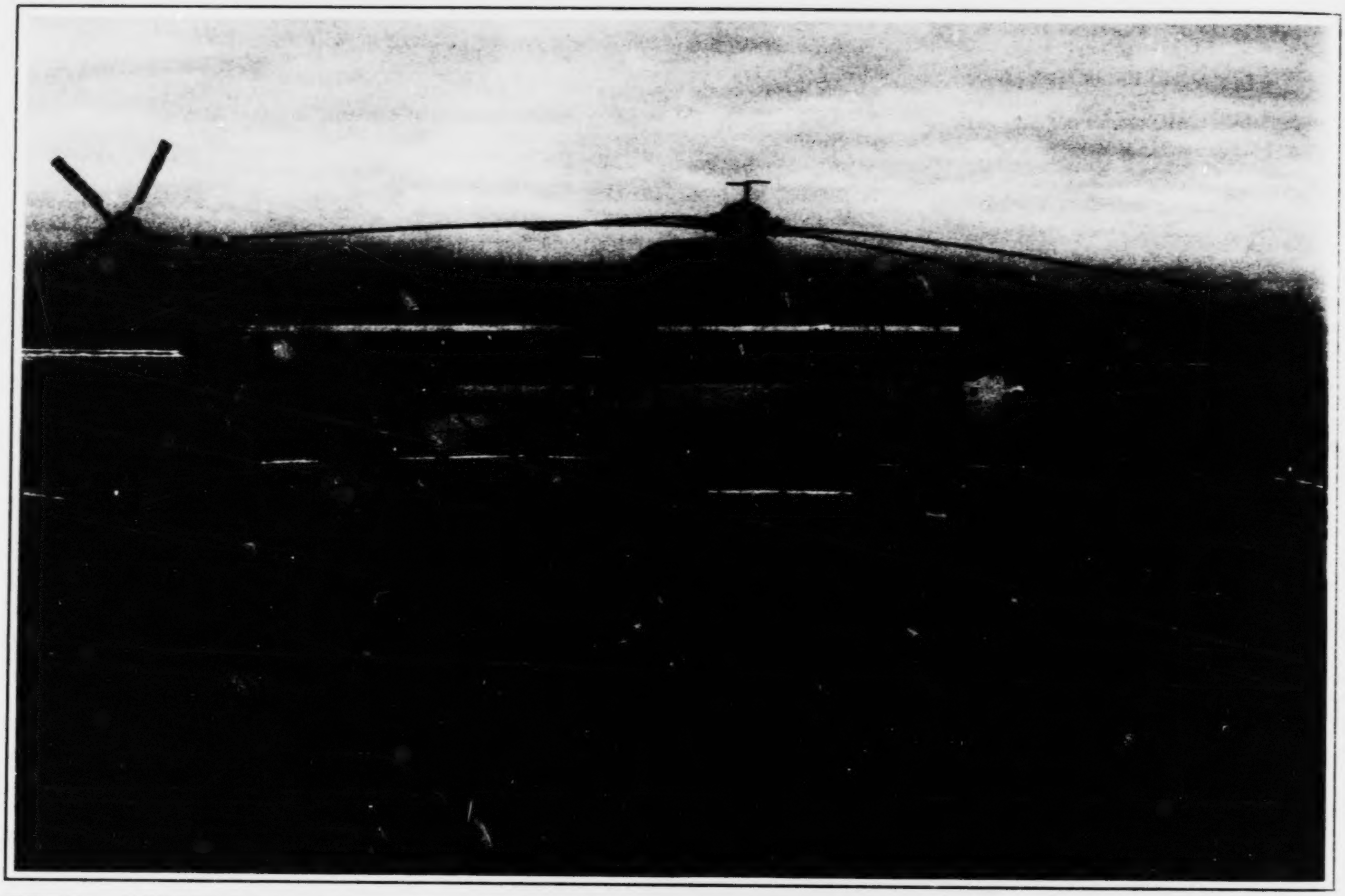
Oil and Gas

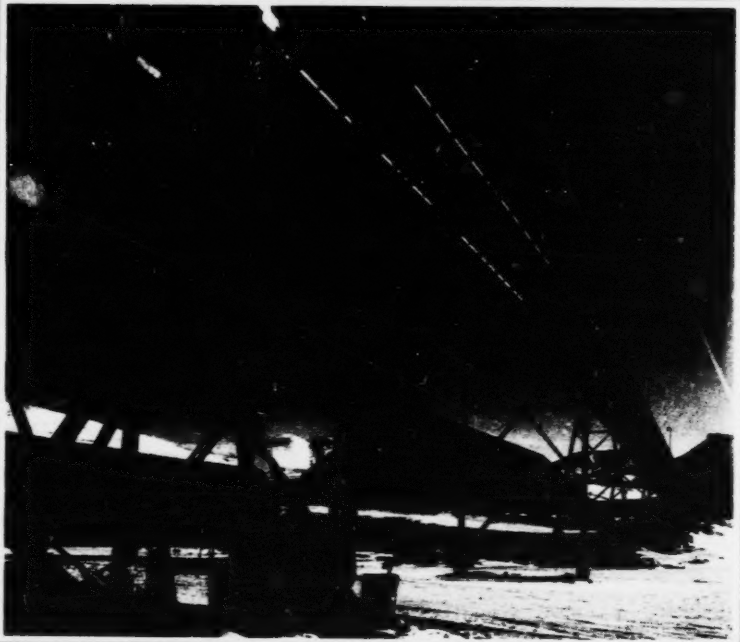
Drilling activities continued during 1980 in both onshore and offshore areas. In the Arctic Islands, Panarctic Oils Ltd. announced a successful follow-up well to the Whitefish gas discovery of 1979, a gas discovery at the Char well, and an oil discovery at the Baleana well. Esso Resources discovered gas and oil from its artificial island at Issungnak in the Beaufort Sea. Also in the Beaufort Sea, Dome Petroleum announced an oil discovery from a shallow zone at the Tarsuit well. On the mainland, Paramount Resources drilled two successful development gas wells in the Cameron Hills area.

At Norman Wells, Esso has initiated its development program associated with their formal application to the National Energy Board to construct a small diameter pipeline to northern Alberta.

In the South Davis Strait area, Aquitaine Company of Canada Ltd. re-entered the Hekja 0-71 well to drill to authorized total depth. Other drilling operations were conducted in the Liard (3 wells), Mackenzie Delta (1 well), and Beaufort Sea (4 wells).

Seismic activities were conducted in the Mackenzie Delta, Beaufort Sea, and in the Baffin Bay areas.





Dome-Canmar continued extensive oil and gas exploratory drilling during 1980. The drill ship "Explorer I" has a helicopter pad for transferring personnel and supplies. Nanisivik mines near Arctic Bay on Baffin Island milled about 460,000 tonnes in 1980.

Permits and Leases (area in hectares)

	No. of Permits	Area	No. of Leases	Area
Mainland	72	1,236,992	1222	2,805,300
Arctic Islands	1967	42,145,716	162	415,288
Arctic Coast (Marine)	357	7,214,636	67	177,936

Total area under permit or lease — 53,995,868 hectares

Oil and Gas Production

Norman Wells

Total Oil Production for 1980 to June 30, 1980	85 180 m^3
Daily Average — 1980	468 m^3
Daily Average — 1979	474 m^3
Estimated Oil Production for 1980	170 360 m^3
Total Gas Production for 1980 to June 30, 1980	24 668 200 m^3
Daily Average — 1980	135 540 m^3
Daily Average — 1979	188 760 m^3
Estimated Gas Production for 1980	49 336 400 m^3

Pointed Mountain

Total Gas Production for 1980 to June 30, 1980	249 997 400 m^3
Daily Average — 1980	1 373 610 m^3
Daily Average — 1979	1 599 650 m^3
Estimated Gas Production for 1980	499 994 800 m^3

Land Resources

Transfers of lands in communities continued under the revised northern land transfer policy. Transfers of recreational and agricultural lands now await development of territorial policy.

The Public Lands Grants Act was used for the first time to authorize occupation of Beaufort Sea lands and the dredging and construction of artificial drilling platforms (islands).

Responsibility for environmental review of development projects has been defined within the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs with the N.W.T. office taking a greater role in initial environmental evaluations and review and approval of environmental impact statements.

Forest Management

The second summer of a three-year timber inventory program has been completed on the Liard River.

The possibility of doing inventory work using low level photography is being studied. Initial indications are for savings of approximately 50% compared to traditional methods of doing inventory work. Final studies on the accuracy of the photo work have yet to be completed.

Timber Production

	1978 (cubic metres)	1979 (cubic metres)	1980* (cubic metres)
Lumber	44,875	51,285	35,000
Roundwood	1,721	1,721	1,721
Fuelwood	7,120	6,653	7,000

*1980 figures — estimated

Forest Fire Management

During 1980, a total of 345 wildfires were reported in the Northwest Territories. Of the 345 fires, 266 were fought. A total of 1,000,000 hectares were burned.

The 1980 fire season was much like that of 1979. A prolonged dry spell starting in mid-May and continuing through until mid-August resulted in many severe fires burning for the entire summer in the area west of Hay River. A record $11.2 million was spent during the fire season on fire suppression activities.

Water Resources

The water resources division of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is charged with the responsibility of administering the Northern Inland Waters Act and regulations which provide for the conservation, development and utilization of the water resources of the Northwest Territories. In striving to meet the objectives of the act, water use licences were issued to Pine Point Mines and Con Mines for industrial purposes and to the hamlet of Fort Franklin for municipal purposes.
In addition, approximately 175 authorizations were issued to use water without a licence in 1980.

The Northwest Territories Water Board held public hearings in Yellowknife on applications to use water by Cominco, for its Bluefish Hydro operation, and Cominco in Resolute Bay for its Polaris operation.
A public hearing was also held in Hay River to enquire into the source of hydrocarbon tainting of fish in the Hay River.

The Arctic waters section reviews the environmental consequences of marine industrial activities north of latitude 60 degrees. This involves critical appraisal of proposals from industry, setting up of community consultations, solicitation of technical and specialist review, and organization of intergovernmental reviews in order to appraise such proposals.

Once an industrial activity is in operation, the section undertakes a surveillance program to ensure that environmental operating conditions are being met and that no unforeseen environmental problems have arisen. Program reviews of all on-going industrial activities are regularly carried out. This ensures that government, industry and local communities are fully informed.

The Mackenzie River Basin Study Program entered the third year of a four-year program. Field studies on the Slave River Delta were completed. These studies were designed to assess the biological resources of the area and to determine the sensitivity of this ecosystem to changes in the hydrologic regime. In addition, a study was completed on the spring flood of the Liard River which determined the effects of this phenomenon on the break-up along the Mackenzie River.

services

Public Works

The Department of Public Works is responsible for designing, constructing, acquiring, operating and maintaining all the buildings, technical facilities and services required for the Government of the N.W.T. to carry out its various programs. This includes the operation of ferries, vehicles and heavy construction equipment and the maintenance and reconstruction of roads and highways.

The total operations and maintenance budget for the department's activities in 1980 was approximately $63,000,000. As well, the value of capital works designed and built by the department was about $38,000,000.

Due to higher energy costs, some $30,000,000 or 40% of the operations and maintenance budget was spent on utility costs. In order to alleviate these costs, a yearly program has been established for all energy conservation matters. These include the retro-fitting of existing systems and upgrading standards to provide for higher energy efficiency in new projects. In addition, a "user-pay" proposal is currently under investigation which will transfer the responsibility for payment of utilities to the user departments where applicable and to individual house owners in the settlements.

Contracts and Administration

A recently formed contracts and administration division is accountable for the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of department processes, including contracts and tenders, recording systems, finance and accounts, personnel and administration, historical building cost data, research and development.

The division is involved in the problems of Northern preference in construction contracts, the increase of native labour and local contractors in the N.W.T. construction industry and bonding of N.W.T. contractors.

Operations

The former accommodation services division and the operations and maintenance section have been amalgamated to create the operations division. Technical and financial advice is provided to the regional staff on mobile equipment, building and works, interior design, and recently, energy conservation matters relating to all capital

projects. In addition, it is responsible for the administration and negotiation of all property leases for the Government of the N.W.T.

As part of an overall program to reduce the number of government owned houses by selling them to employees, 58 lease-to-purchase agreements were signed over the last two years. In 1980, eight additional agreements with government employees were completed and negotiations are underway for an additional ten. Sixteen staff housing units, designed and constructed by the N.W.T. Housing Corporation, were taken over by the division.

Within the building and works section, a yearly $2,500,000 energy conservation program has been started. This has included: the replacement of over 700 electric hot water tanks with energy efficient oil fired units in staff housing; replacement of 40 watt fluorescent lamps with 35 watt low energy type in government buildings; upgrading and retro-fitting buildings of high energy use; and instituting a computerized energy consumption recording system for all works.

The interior design section is responsible for the interior design and associated construction contracts for all government office accommodation.

Under the direction of headquarters, the individual regions are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the current inventory of some 6,000,000 square feet of buildings and 1,200 pieces of mobile equipment.

Architecture

Construction activities in 1980 include a school building replacement at Pine Point due to a fire loss. The program includes a major addition and upgrading at Matonabbee School and an addition to the Galena Heights school. Construction commenced on a replacement school for Rankin Inlet and improvements were carried out at Rae Lakes and Lac La Martre, with panellized classrooms supplied to the communities of Igloolik and Repulse Bay.

Planning is currently underway for the expansion of educational facilities at Clyde River, Norman Wells, Lac La Martre, and Gjoa Haven.

Community service buildings containing community offices and recreation facilities were erected at Broughton Island and Paulatuk, while community office facilities were constructed at Cambridge Bay, Tuktoyaktuk, Cape Dorset and Aklavik. Also included in the overall construction program was an office/firehall, constructed in Spence Bay by a local labour force under the direction of a carpenter foreman supplied by D.P.W.

Other projects included maintenance garages at Rankin Inlet, Igloolik, Pond Inlet, Hall Beach and Baker Lake, as well as a parking garage at Gjoa Haven. A new highways heavy maintenance and repair garage is scheduled for completion this year at Hay River, to replace the operations presently carried out at Enterprise.

Homes for the handicapped and psychiatric patients were started in the City of Yellowknife and the South Mackenzie Correctional Centre was completed in the town of Hay River.

Technical guidance and assistance is being given by the department to the city of Yellowknife in the planning of a new hockey arena.

Engineering

The major program handled by the engineering division is in municipal works: water supply, sewage treatment and solid waste disposal. Studies, design and construction operations have been carried out over the year in 50 different communities. The value of the work built totals about $16,000,000 with major works done in Rankin Inlet and Frobisher Bay.

A lesser municipal engineering program is concerned with land assembly for developing serviced buildings lots in designated areas for use of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation, and for use in the department's own construction program. Projects totalling $2,000,000 were carried out in 11 different communities.

The tank farm section, responsible for constructing storage depots for petroleum products, carried out replacement programs in three communities, expansion programs in five settlements, upgrading programs for six installations, and metrification of the dispensing units in about half the localities in the Territories. Budget for this part of the program was about $5 million.

Highways

Highway maintenance included the addition of the Yukon border to Peel River section of the Dempster Highway for year round operation from September 15, 1980. It is expected that a further 74 km of the Liard Highway will be handed over to the Territorial Government for maintenance in the near future.

Ferry operations were conducted on the Yellowknife Highway crossing of the Mackenzie River; the Mackenzie Highway crossing of the Liard River and the Dempster Highway crossings of the Peel River and Mackenzie River.

Construction of a new cable ferry for the Peel River is underway at Hay River by a local shipbuilder. It is expected this ferry will be operational in 1981. Construction of permanent ferry approaches are underway at the Peel River crossing and at the Mackenzie River crossing on the Dempster Highway.

A surplus tug (M.V. Hay River No. 1) was obtained from the Canadian Coast Guard and was put to use at the Peel River with a leased barge. It will be used until a permanent cable ferry can be commissioned for this site and thereafter will be positioned at the Mackenzie River crossing at Camsell Bend.

Road construction projects included a light pavement overlay to protect the pavement surface on the Hay River Highway between Enterprise and Hay River. Light pavement construction between Pine Point and Hay River was completed in 1980. The reconstruction of the Ingraham Trail continued in 1980 with 14 kilometres from Vee Lake Road to Prosperous Lake prepared for the application of a light pavement surface proposed for 1981.

Projects were undertaken for the Department of Local Government in all four regions. They included drainage surveys, street construction and site development projects. Projects were also undertaken for the Housing Corporation on housing pad construction.

Personnel

The Department of Personnel is responsible for the planning and co-ordination of personnel management within the public service of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

During 1980 the office of native employment and the in-service training section were integrated into the mainstream of the staff development and training division. This resulted in a comprehensive review of training policies for the public service and an in-depth evaluation of the government's policy on the hiring and retention of native staff.

Personnel Services

Staffing and Housing

A program of restraint in the hiring of staff from southern Canada was continued and resulted in significant savings in advertising costs and in a higher ratio of northern to southern recruitment. Northern hires increased by 7% from 1979 to 1980.

A total of 1,086 appointments were processed, of which 1,013 were from the North and 73 were from the South. Of these appointments, 173 were transfers and 209 were promotions of existing employees. A program of summer employment for students continued to achieve success, with a total of 136 northern students hired.

Employee Relations

Negotiations for a renewal of the collective agreement with the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association were successfully concluded in April, 1980 and a revised one year agreement was signed to expire on August 31, 1981. The agreement provides for a 7½% salary increase effective September, 1980, and a further increase of 2% on April 1, 1981, and an identical increase on all allowances.

The process of labour management consultation outside of collective bargaining was reinstituted and work has begun on the format of future sessions.

Administrative Policies

The fee schedule for employee accommodation was increased by 7½%. Work was started on making changes to the sale of staff housing policy to bring interest rates more into line with those which apply to a standard mortgage on the private market.

The personnel policy manual, scheduled for completion by the end of 1979 was completed.

Employee Benefits

An employee dental plan negotiated in 1979 was implemented and is proceeding smoothly.

Responsibility for the administration of the benefits package for teachers was transferred to this section. Administrative systems were established to handle the increased workload brought on by the addition of responsibility for over 600 teachers and significant portions of the workload were decentralized to regional headquarters.

Classification and Compensation

Classification

The classification section is responsible for developing and implementing classification policies and procedures for the classification of all positions below the senior officer level in the public service. This section also implements classification standards, systems, and audit programs to ensure the integrity of the classification system. Organizational changes within the section were completed to upgrade level of service provided to departments, to lessen the time required for classification actions, and increase the number of seminars and job audits.

Native employment counsellor Melody McLeod assists native people interested in working for the Territorial Government

New health care positions standards and pay ranges were implemented, several seminars were conducted in Yellowknife, and a number of changes were made to existing standards.

Compensation Development

This section is responsible for developing and amending classification standards and conducting pay research in support of collective bargaining and classification administration.

A national pay survey was conducted for hospital positions in the health care category, and the standards for this category were finalized. A number of other standards were developed in conjunction with the classification section and pay research was conducted for positions which presented classification or staffing problems.

Staff Development & Training

The staff development and training division was formed in 1980 to coordinate the activities of the office of native employment, the in-service training section and the staff training section. It is the purpose of the division to promote Native employment and training within the government and to coordinate training programs to benefit public servants.

Office of Native Employment

The office of Native employment has continued to serve the interest of Native people by providing information on employment within the government and by counselling individuals on career choices. It has provided an information package designed to assist Native Northerners. Of a total staff of 2,800 government employees, 840 are native people, which represents about 27% of the overall personnel strength of the government.

The office of Native employment started the process of developing action plans with departments to facilitate the employment of Natives throughout the public service.

In-Service Training

The in-service training program provides professional training to Northerners both on-the-job and at academic institutions, and prepares trainees for officer level positions within the public service. In 1980 there were a total of 70 trainee positions.

Staff Training and Development

During 1980, the department offered 48 courses, resulting in 780 employees receiving training in a variety of subjects such as management, appraisal writing and communication skills. These courses have been conducted in Yellowknife and at regional locations where practical.

In 1980 twelve employees were granted education leave to pursue baccalaureate level studies at a number of Canadian universities and colleges. This program allows employees the opportunity to pursue academic programs complementary to their jobs.

Information

During 1980 the Department of Information extended its efforts to communicate with northern residents through an audio-visual and multi-media approach, rather than an over-emphasis on written materials.

While film and tape program production gained in importance, efforts to improve community broadcasting facilities also continued through provision of radio and television equipment and operating grants to community radio stations.

Northern Communications Program

In 1980 four communities received television and regional radio services through the department's northern communications program. Facilities were installed in Sanikiluaq, Hall Beach, Holman Island and Snowdrift.

The program, which began in 1978, provides satellite-fed northern television and radio service to locations with populations between 250 and 500.

There are now 10 communities with equipment supplied by the Department of Information. To date, seven of these communities have also tied a local radio station into the satellite package and the other three are seriously considering the option.

Five more communities are scheduled to receive facilities in 1981-82: Lac La Martre, Repulse Bay, Lake Harbour, Broughton Island and Clyde River.

As a result of a motion passed by the Legislative Assembly, the decision was made to extend the service to communities with population between 150 and 250, beginning in 1982-83 at the latest.

Community radio is becoming an increasingly valuable communications medium throughout the North. There are now 25 community radio stations in operation. As well as providing entertainment, the stations play an important community service role by providing, in the language of the community, information on such things as local council proceedings, community meetings, employment opportunities and social news. The Department of Information is assisting by providing grants to help with operational costs. The matching grant program puts the onus on the radio societies to raise a certain amount of money locally before becoming eligible for the assistance.

Utilization of satellite communications is also growing in importance, a prime example being the Inukshuk project of Inuit Tapirisat of Canada which began providing locally produced television programming to communities in 1980.

The Department of Information also made initial in-roads in the area by organizing an experimental video-conference via the Anik B satellite during the Legislative Assembly session in Baker Lake in June. The service was provided in conjunction with the federal Department of Communications who installed satellite dishes and related equipment for the experiment.

Assembly members and officials in Baker Lake were linked to senior officials in the Territorial Government in Yellowknife. The service provided video and audio reception in Baker Lake and return audio from Baker Lake to Yellowknife. Ministers, assembly members and government administrators were able to communicate with deputy ministers, directors and other staff members in Yellowknife. As well as alleviating communications difficulties during the session, the facility saved travel and accommodation costs. There were no satellite time costs involved, since the experiment formed part of the Department of Communications' already established Anik B project.

Public Affairs

A comprehensive public relations program on energy conservation was produced by the public affairs division.

Financed by the Department of Renewable Resources' office of energy conservation, the promotion includes use of animated television spots, payroll stuffers, newspaper inserts, posters, radio promotions and a variety of stickers and decals.

In keeping with the department's efforts to develop material in as many languages as possible, the TV and radio messages on energy conservation were produced in English, two Inuit dialects, and Slavey, Dogrib and Loucheux. All written material was produced in English and Inuit syllabics and western orthography.

The conservation program for Renewable Resources and other departments is continuing with an increasing number of press releases and the introduction of new materials stressing the need for individual initiative in domestic conservation.

The audio-visual section continued to develop its resources and increase production.

During the year a half-hour 16 mm color documentary film on Inuit sealing was produced for Kissiliriyeet, an Inuit organization involved in the welfare of Inuit seal hunting and the development of skin preparation for market. This production involved filming in Vancouver, Newfoundland, Montreal and out on the sea ice east of Pangnirtung. Independent northern film-makers also were involved.

The documentary is designed for marketing in southern Canada and the fur markets of Europe.

A 15-minute training film in skin preparation was also produced in English and Inuktitut.

The audio-visual section began assisting the Native Communications Society of the Western N.W.T. in production of a cultural historic film in the Nahanni area. A film seminar was developed for independent film-makers in the north and several shorts were produced for television use.

One of the major aims is to assist the independent film community in the north to develop — by helping to sponsor workshops and seminars for them and, as they develop, to use their talents in departmental productions.

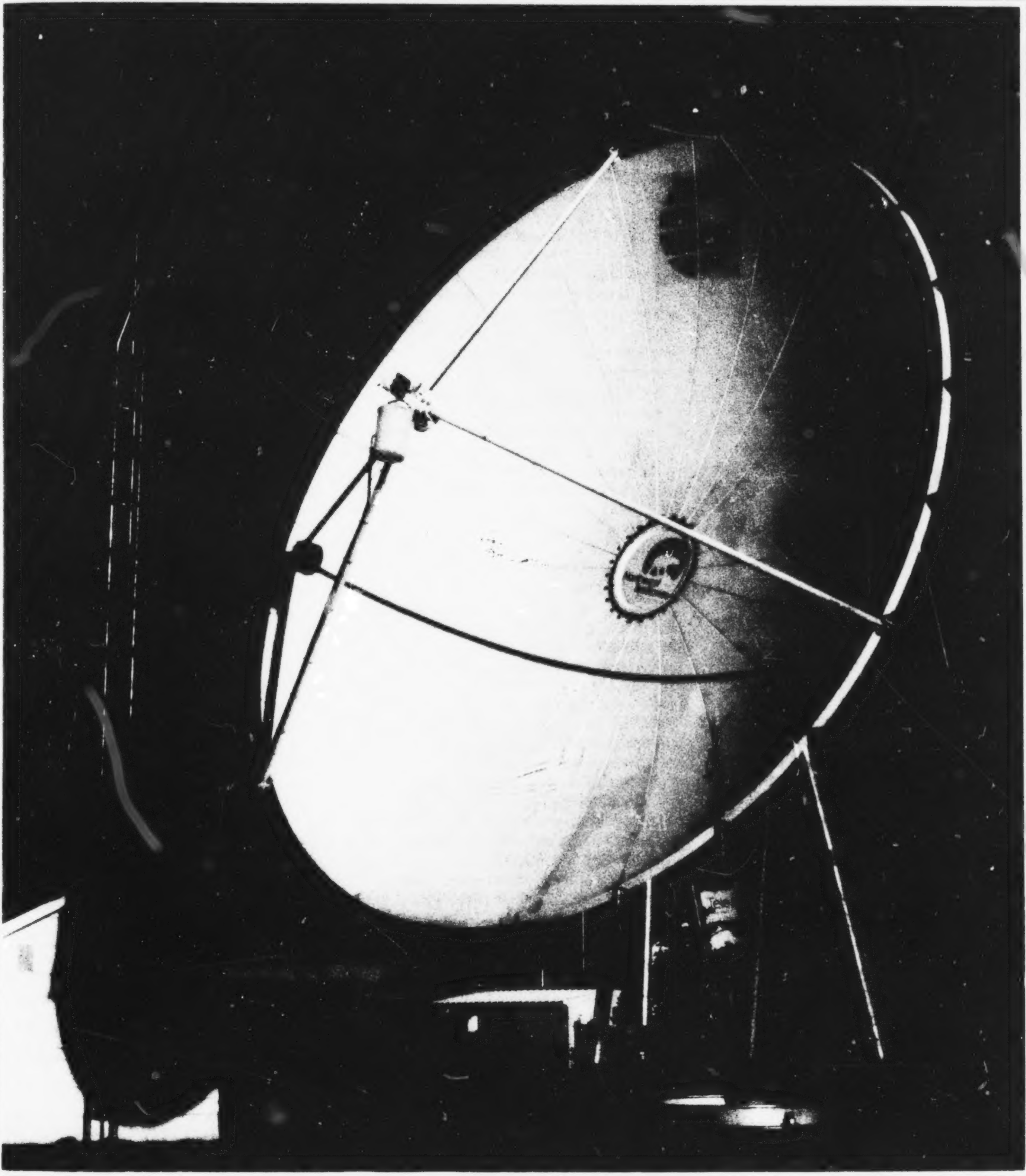
The division's first 16 mm production, "Prohibition in the North", the story of community alcohol controls, received a very high educational rating from the Ontario Addiction Research Foundation.

The efficiency of the photographic library was increased by re-designing the color slide filing system of about 8,000 slides for easier access and control.

During 1980 public affairs officers prepared about 300 news releases and 100 public service announcements for C.B.C. northern television. Other projects included slide shows for the Office of Native Employment, community radio programming, promotional materials for the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, pay cheque envelope stuffers on a variety of subjects for internal staff communications and newspaper advertisements.

Publications and Production

Implementation of a new visual identity program by the government was a major undertaking of the publications and



Satellite earth station equipment was provided by the Department of Information to bring television and radio service to the community of Snowdrift.

production division in 1980. An introductory booklet was produced and distributed to government staff outlining policy and general guidelines for usage. Meetings were held with various government departments to facilitate an orderly implementation of the program.

Stationery with the new identity is already being used by the Executive and Legislative Assembly. Departmental stationery was scheduled to come on stream when existing inventories were depleted.

A comprehensive specifications manual for the identity program is being produced to provide government program managers and government suppliers with detailed specifications and guidelines to ensure the new identity is applied consistently throughout the N.W.T.

A publications distribution centre has been developed in conjunction with the central warehouse operation of the Department of Government Services. The centre is designed to store all government publications under one roof. Combined with an annual publications catalogue, the centre is giving the public better access to government information.

An Arctic wildlife poster series is being marketed in schools across Canada through arrangements with a southern agent. The Hudson's Bay Company has been given a southern exclusive to retail a collection of Inuit and Dene photographs to be called "the traditional life series" in all their stores across Canada. Plans are also underway to test market the Department of Education's children's magazine "PIK" in southern schools.

By developing southern markets the department is able to look at longer press runs, lowering the unit cost that is normally very high when producing for only the small northern market. At the same time as revenue is being produced, people across the country as well as in the N.W.T. have increased access to informative material on the Canadian North.

A series of science advisory board publications continued with production of five new books. The statistics quarterly series completed its first full year of publication. The quarterly has become very much in demand and subscriptions are now being sold.

Plans are underway to re-introduce a community data book. The division is working with other departments and a northern publisher to bring this publication back in a new improved format.

The Territorial Printer completed the computerization of the N.W.T. orders and regulations, which will be available to subscribers in the new format by March, 1981. The publication of the Territorial Gazette is being well accepted throughout the N.W.T. with over 300 subscribers.

Plans are underway for the Territorial Printer to begin producing all N.W.T. ordinances. They have been produced by the Queen's Printer in Ottawa. The Territorial Printer will be responsible for the ordinances starting with all new material during 1980.

Interpreter-Translator Corps

The N.W.T. Interpreter Corps was established in 1973 to aid communications between English-speaking and native language residents of the Northwest Territories.

Besides providing translation and interpreting service for all Territorial Government departments and the Legislative Assembly, the corps also provides its services to the federal government, Inuit Tapirisat, the Baffin Regional Council, all levels of Territorial courts, and other northern agencies and organizations as time permits.

One of the corps' major responsibilities continues to be the provision of simultaneous interpreting service for sessions of the Legislative Assembly. The enlarged 22 member Assembly and its greater use of the committee system, resulted in an increased workload for the corps in 1980. This was true for both oral interpreting work and written translations.

In 1980, the corps graduated four interpreter-translators and took in five new trainees. In addition to providing training and upgrading for its own members, the practice was continued of opening workshops to people outside the corps. Successful workshops were held in Rankin Inlet and Frobisher Bay in 1980.

As well as training efforts to upgrade interpreter-translator skills, the corps continues its involvement in Inuktitut language development. Corps representatives attended the annual Inuktitut word conference held in Rankin Inlet in August and were major contributors to the development of political and legal English-Inuktitut word equivalents.

The interpreter corps also began its own efforts to compile word equivalents and program them for computers. This would allow for greater flexibility in language development and enable interpreter-translators to respond more effectively to increasingly more sophisticated communication requirements.

Justice and Public Services

The Department of Justice and Public Services is responsible for the administration of justice in the Northwest Territories and the public services of safety, library, consumer services and the Northern Heritage Centre.

Agreement in principle was obtained in 1980 for the transfer of mine safety services to this department from the federal government.

The department is responsible for the administration of the police services agreement which provides for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Northwest Territories. At the March session of the Legislative Assembly, a motion was passed encouraging the creation of a police advisory commission in the Territories.

Legal Division

The legal division provides legal advice and services to all departments of the government and to the Executive Committee.

Legal counsel, employed in the division, are assigned specific departments for provision of legal services. Included are legal opinions, drafting of legal documents and representing the government in various courts of the Territories.

The legal division also has the responsibility of drafting Territorial regulations and bills for submission to the Legislative Assembly.

In addition, the public trustee office carries out the function of administering estates in the Northwest Territories.

The registrar of securities administers the provisions of the securities ordinance.

Court Services

The supreme court is made up of one resident judge and a support staff of six. There are two Territorial court judges in Yellowknife and one in Hay River with a combined support staff of nine. In addition there are six court reporters, one of whom is in Hay River.

Also included in this division is a court library, the office of the sheriff and the inspector of legal offices. The recruitment and training of justices of the peace and coroners, as well as the administration of federal firearms legislation also fall within this division.

During the past year greater emphasis was placed on the involvement of Native people in the administration of justice, including more Native people being appointed as justices of the peace and coroners. More emphasis has also been placed on proper training for justices of the peace.

The N.W.T. supreme court rules have become a reality, as previously the courts followed the Alberta supreme court rules.

Legal Registries — Land Titles

A land titles registry administers a Torrens system of land registration. Companies, societies, and cooperative associations registries are responsible for incorporating both profit and non-profit corporations, registering corporations created outside of the Northwest Territories and maintaining a depository of information on all corporations doing business in the Northwest Territories.

While the number of registered dealings in land stabilized in 1980, corporate activity increased. There are now 3,124 corporations appearing on the corporate register, and this figure reflects the removal of 182 corporations for failure to file annual information reports. There were 2,148 registrations during the past year in the document registry.

Legal Services Board

The new legal services ordinance enacted in March, 1979 was proclaimed in force at the end of October of that year. Members of the board appointed by the executive member responsible for the Department of Justice and Public Services have been selected from across the Territories and have met three times since their appointments.

The legal services board is responsible for the provision of legal aid to eligible persons and is acting in the role of carrier agency for Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik and the Northwest Territories Native Courtworker program. Both these groups have applied for regional committee status under the legal services ordinance and will, in the coming year, take over many of the functions now performed by the board staff.

Between April 1, 1979 and March 31, 1980, legal aid was granted as follows:

Legal Aid — civil	70 cases
— criminal	1,225 cases
Total fees and expenses	$333,871

In addition, more than 1,100 people sought the assistance of the Northwest Territories Native Courtworkers and almost 300 sought the assistance of Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik.

Safety

The safety division has a number of sections organized to deal with fire, industrial safety, occupational health, labour and mechanical and electrical matters.

Fire Safety

Although there were less fires in 1980, than in 1979, there were increases in fatalities, injuries and dollar loss. Arson is still a main factor in fire loss, however, this could be attributed to better reporting and investigations.

Statistics in the chart below cover the period January 1 to September 1:

Fire Statistics	1979	**1980**
Number of fires	127	**92**
Number of fatalities	8	**11**
Number of injuries	3	**9**
Dollar loss	$2,052,225	**$5,237,396**

Reviews of projects and structures within the N.W.T. numbered 181. This has increased over the same period in 1979 by approximately 25. There were 15 investigations of fires attributed to arson, vandalism and negligence/carelessness.

There was considerable training of fire departments, trades people, government agencies, school children and the general public. This was in cooperation with fire chiefs throughout the N.W.T.

Inspections increased over the past year, with the assistance of local fire chiefs. The utilization and cooperation of all concerned has eliminated and corrected many safety and fire hazards.

Industrial Safety

Cooperation between government and private industry is generating interest in educational programs at both management and worker levels. Increasing use is being made of safety seminars held in all regions.

During safety week (May 12th - 16th) information was sent throughout the Territories to schools, organizations and community councils. Public service messages over C.B.C. television were used to a greater extent in showing safety methods and practices to the public.

Safety inspections have been carried out on all work-related areas with the exception of areas under federal jurisdiction.

Occupational Health

The prime objective in promoting occupational health and safety is the dissemination of information. A close working relationship with the industrial safety section increased the monitoring and inspection of the health and safety aspects of the workplace.

There was an agreement in principle with the Canadian centre for occupational health and safety for the establishment of a pilot data base terminal for occupational health and safety information. This system will supply information to meet the needs of workers, government, employers and researchers in industry.

Current occupational health programs include such developments as: insulation overview (asbestos and urea formaldehyde foam), ventilation studies and recommendations for fumes and dust exposure occupations, noise identifications and hearing conservation programs, hazard and product warning distribution, and use of hazardous chemicals in school.

Labour

The labour section administers Northwest Territories legislation respecting employment in the private sector, as well as human rights.

There was an amendment to the employment agencies ordinance which would allow persons and organizations to operate employment agencies for profit, subject to regulations presently being designed.

Mechanical/Electrical

The mechanical/electrical section implements the electrical protection and boiler and pressure vessels ordinances. This involves surveying plans and designs to ensure conformity with adopted safety standards, examining and certifying persons and equipment, investigating accidents and fires and inspecting installations.

Consumer Services

Motor Vehicles

A total of 1,586 people were road tested during the year ended March, 1980. Of those tested 59% were successful. There were 18,416 drivers licenced, compared to 18,923 in the previous year. There were 1,002 accidents reported in 1979. Of these, four were fatal, 159 involved non-fatal injuries and 839 involved property damage only.

Public Utilities Board

The Northwest Territories Public Utilities Board, which reports to the Commissioner, was established to deal with applications brought before it by utilities in the Northwest Territories. Over the past year the board held four public hearings into rate applications submitted by such utilities as Alberta Power Ltd. and the Northern Canada Power Commission.

In reaching its decisions, the three member board reviews the financial operations of the utility and ensures the cost to the consumer represents the costs of the utility plus a fair return of investment. There was an increase in public awareness of the board's activity over the year, and as a result more public involvement in rate application hearings and inquiries is anticipated in the future.

Highway Transport Board

The Highway Transport Board is appointed by the Commissioner to regulate the commercial trucking industry in the Northwest Territories. In the past year the board processed 185 applications for certificates of operating authority. Of these, 79 were issued to companies or individuals resident in the Territories and 106 to non-resident companies, mainly from Alberta.

The three member board, during the year, met at Hay River, Norman Wells, Eagle Plains, Whitehorse, Inuvik and Yellowknife. The board met with the Yukon board on mutual concerns regarding increasing truck traffic on the Dempster Highway, charter bus service and commodity categories.

Insurance, Professional and Business Licencing

A total of 124 insurance companies were licenced to sell insurance in the N.W.T. generating a total of $64,453 in licence fees. Premium taxes were collected from these companies totalling $242,586. Eighty-two licences were issued to insurance agents, authorizing the sale of life, accident and sickness and general insurance to residents in the N.W.T.

A total of 335 licences and permits were issued to professionals practising in the N.W.T.; of this figure 200 permits were issued to individuals providing health services on behalf of Health and Welfare Canada.

A total of 650 business licences were issued to businesses operating in unincorporated areas.

Consumer Affairs

The consumer affairs office responds to inquiries and mediates in disputes relating to the consumer protection ordinance and landlord and tenant ordinance. Information is also provided on various federal consumer laws such as advertising and product labeling.

This office is also responsible for the licencing and regulation of vendors, direct sellers and collection agencies and can conduct investigations into inquiries resulting from the sales practices of these people.

As the lottery licencing agency, the consumer affairs office undertook a major policy review.

Vital Statistics

The vital statistics registry issued certificates for 1,151 births, 279 marriages, 190 deaths, 152 adoptions and 27 changes of name.

Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

As of October, 1980, about 34,000 people had visited the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre since its opening in the Spring of 1979. The Northern Heritage Centre is open year round with extended viewing hours during the summer season from June through September.

The centre hosted various activities in conjunction with "A Century of Canada's Arctic Islands, 1880-1980", a symposium presented by the Royal Society of Canada in Yellowknife in August. A film night and an archives open house provided conference participants with the opportunity to view rare northern film footage and to become acquainted with the rapidly growing archival collections.

The Don Cardinal collection of paintings was officially dedicated in June by the board of directors of Imperial Oil Limited and Esso Resources, as part of their centenary year celebraton. This collection was sent on tour to three communities in November.

The archives of the Northern Heritage Centre serves as the official depository for documents pertaining to the history of the Northwest Territories. Over the past year more than 300 collections were deposited. Among the more outstanding were the archives of the Metis Association of the Northwest Territories, the working papers of the Drury Commission, over 8,000 maps transferred from the national map collection, handwritten letters from the explorers Nansen and Back and a framed certificate signed by Queen Elizabeth II approving the coat of arms for the Northwest Territories.

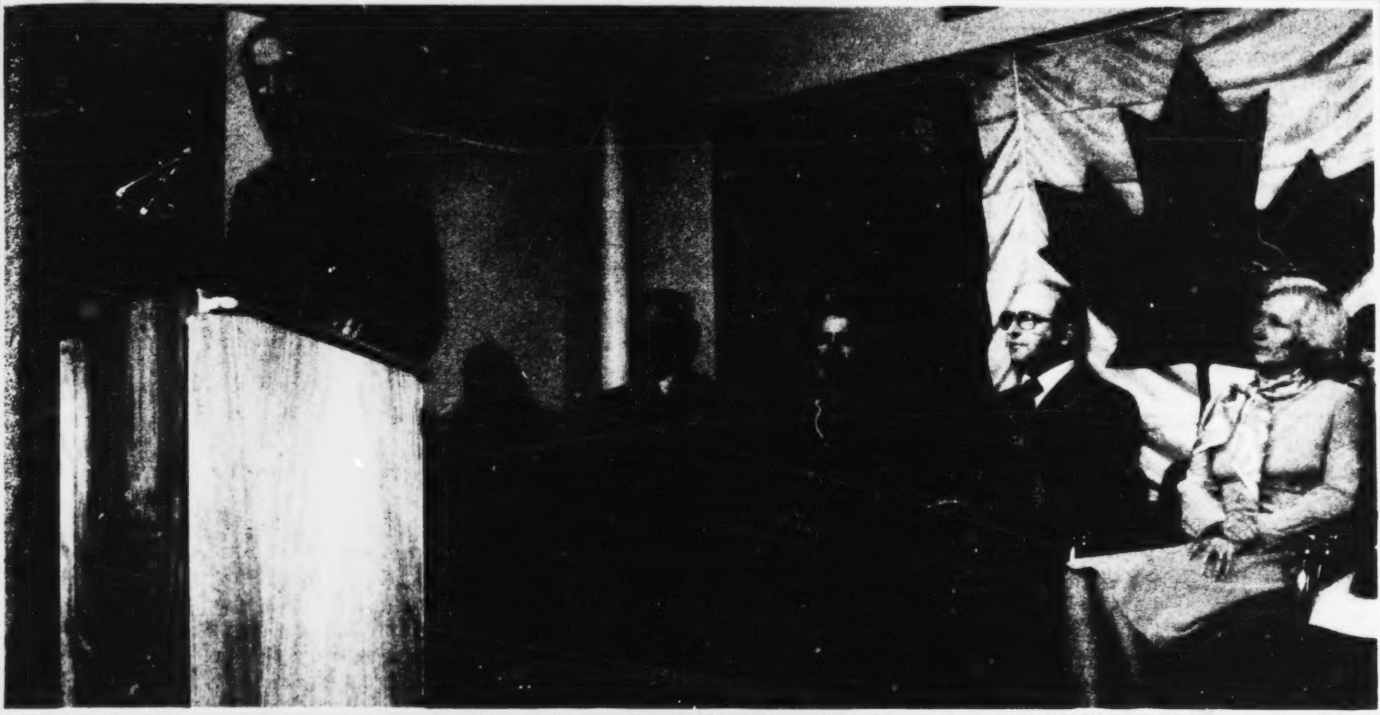
Written documents are only part of the story of the Northwest Territories, as the traditions of the original northern peoples were transmitted orally until very recently. An oral history compendium was begun as a summer student project in cooperation with the federal government.

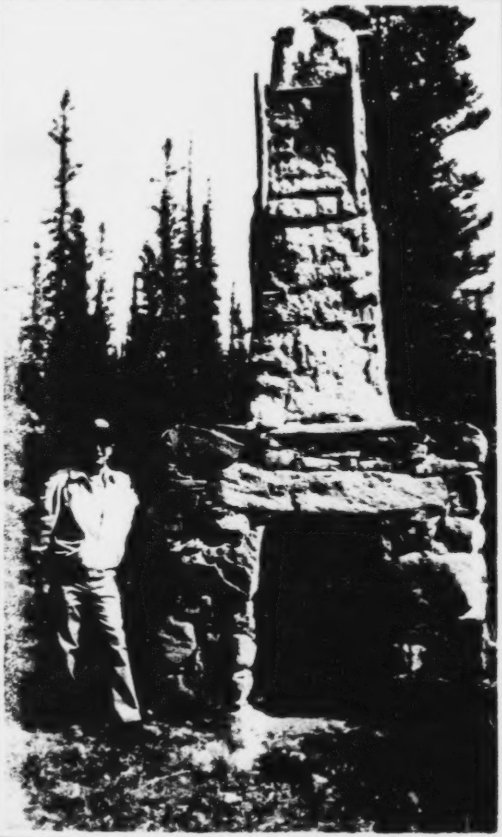
With the completion and opening of the north gallery in January, the emphasis within the curatorial section was placed on collection management.

Close to 1,000 artifacts, specimens and works of art became part of the permanent collections in 1980. They were primarily in the areas of the fine and decorative arts and Ethnology, and included a large collection of Inuit sculpture and artifacts which have been loaned on a permanent basis to the Nunatta Sunaquatangit museum society in Frobisher Bay.

Since the public opening of the Northern Heritage Centre in 1979, much effort has been directed towards public programs. A total of 14 temporary exhibitions were presented, ranging from an exhibit of sewing by the Nats'enelu Society of Fort Simpson to a Christmas exhibition of international dolls on loan from local residents.

Over 80 special events for schools and the general public took place, including a two week hide-working workshop conducted by the Native Women's Association. For the second year, over 500 people participated in International Museums Day celebrations with sewing demonstrations by women from Rae, tours of the working areas and films.





Prime Minister Trudeau presented to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre a facsimile of the document transferring jurisdiction of the Arctic Islands to Canada. Commissioner John Parker visited Back's Chimney, an historical site near Fort Reliance. The chimney remains from winter quarters built by Sir George Back during a mapping expedition in the 1830's.

The community fire department is shown fighting a blaze in Cape Dorset.

The Fort McPherson community library contains a good selection of reading material.

A museum extension service, was begun, designed to make the varied resources of the Northern Heritage Centre available to communities. Visits were made to a number of community museums.

The exhibition section's involvement in extension services to communities in the Northwest Territories includes design and color concepts, plans, label reproduction and brochures for proposed exhibits. Settlements utilizing the service thus far have been Fort Providence, Rae and Frobisher Bay.

Twenty-two archaeological permits were granted during the 1980 field season. A variety of archaeological field projects were undertaken in the Northwest Territories, ranging from problem-oriented research to site inventories. The Northern Heritage Centre continued as the major funder of the northern cultural heritage project, an archaeological field school operated on Somerset Island by two senior graduate students. It is designed to train high school students in archaeological field techniques.

The field work phase of the Dealy Island archaeological project, under the direction of the Northern Heritage Centre, has been completed. Preparations are now underway for a major monograph on the archaeology and conservation of this important historic site. The Northwest Territories archaeological sites regulations are being revised to ensure that all archaeological sites receive the care and protection that they require.

Library Services

In March, the Legislative Assembly requested that a formal policy and standards be drawn up for the Territorial library system, within twelve months. It was agreed that this should be performed in conjunction with an N.W.T. Library Advisory Board, which was formed later in the year.

Statistics for the year ending March 31, 1980, showed an increase in circulation to 121,496.

During the National Book Festival, in early May, Canadian poet Christopher Levenson visited five communities in the Mackenzie area. Ernie Lyall, the N.W.T. author of "An Arctic Man" also visited several communities, as did Minnie Freeman ("Life Among the Qallunaat"). The Children's Book Festival in November was enhanced by the visit of Gordon Henderson ("Sandy Mackenzie," "Why Look So Glum?").

In September, an agreement was signed by the responsible ministers in Alberta and the Northwest Territories, enabling N.W.T. Public Library Services and Alberta Culture, Library Services, to develop closer cooperation in two areas of service. The first, put the N.W.T. onto the Alberta inter-library loan circuit, which covers collections throughout Alberta and enables a search and report by telex within four to five days. The second gives the centres with professional staff direct reference service from Calgary Public Library.

Government Services

The Department of Government Services was organized in 1980 as recommended by the Commissioner's task force on administration. It provides planning and direction for materials management, systems and computer services, and a number of other services to support government operations.

The aim of the department is to provide the highest level and quality of service to all user departments.

Supply Services

The supply services division is responsible for purchasing, transporting and warehousing goods and services, as well as co-ordinating the annual sealift.

Purchasing

The purchasing section is responsible for the acquisition of a wide range of goods and services throughout the Territories.

Purchasing provides the procurement expertise in selection of vendors, negotiations, value analysis plus the implementation of cost reduction systems and procedures.

Transportation

Adjusting of resupply methods to respond to the economic realities of the 1980's highlighted the transportation section's activities during the last year. A major accomplishment of the period was the phasing out of the Bear River Northern Transportation Company Ltd. barge system in favour of a winter road between Fort Norman and Fort Franklin.

1981/82 will see the extension of the Fort Franklin winter road to Wrigley to establish a connection to the existing Mackenzie Highway. Efforts towards gaining more northern control of resupply systems will also continue.

Warehousing

The warehousing section provides commonly used items from stockpiled inventories and disposes of surplus materials. This section also provides inventory management services to other government departments and agencies involved in merchandising.

Petroleum Products

A petroleum products division was established separate from supply services, as one of the recommendations of the Commissioner's task force on administration. Because of the present world-wide market situation, this program has become and will continue to be one of the most sensitive issues to face the Territories during the 1980's.

Fuel costs increased significantly, but in spite of market shortages each community was provided with an adequate supply of petroleum products. Improvements in the program included the completion of model tank farms in Whale Cove, Chesterfield Inlet, Fort Norman, Pelly Bay and Pangnirtung. Aviation facilities were extended to Rankin Inlet, Coppermine, and Cape Dorset. With better tank farm facilities and the implementation of a new information system, the program can now concentrate on improved services at regional and community levels.

Systems and Computer Services

The systems and computer services division co-ordinated the installation of "mini" computers in each of the four regions. These computers, together with the two headquarters' computers, in Yellowknife, have been linked to form a network that will allow for the transmitting and receiving of information that will produce a variety of reports on demand.

The value of this facility is that it can tell a program manager immediately such things as the exact financial status of any program compared to that program's budget.

Office Services

The office services division provides a records and forms management function and advises, organizes and assists other departments in the preparation of manuals. As well, it provides telex, internal telephone, office machinery maintenance and mail distribution services to all government departments.

Finance and Administration

A finance and administrative division provides administrative and financial services for the payment of invoices for purchased goods and services on behalf of all government departments.

proved fuel tank facilities are being provided in several munities, including Pangnirtung

Audit Bureau

The Territorial Audit Bureau provides a comprehensive internal audit program as their main function, performs special audits on external agencies funded by the government, and serves as Provincial Auditor General in auditing of all federal/provincial agreements. Fulfilling these roles enables the bureau to provide a variety of work and training to Native and other employees. During the last year, two employees attained their professional accounting designations while two others achieved auditor status from training positions.

The Deputy Commissioner serves as chairman of the audit committee and, under his guidance, the terms of reference and role of the committee have been refined to include a review and formal approval of all audit observations raised and the corrective action proposed. This is accomplished through formal procedure involving the appropriate Executive members and their deputy ministers or directors. The objective is to place the accountability and responsibility within the management group.

To aid departments, regions and settlements in understanding the audit process, a booklet has been prepared and distributed, outlining the role of the audit committee and the Audit Bureau, covering the procedures for requesting, reporting, and follow-up on audits.

Following consultation with the Auditor General's staff, the bureau was given responsibility for the internal audit of the Territorial Housing Corporation and was instrumental in setting up a special film and review of audit committees for their board of directors at the annual meeting in Hay River. An internal audit program is being developed for the corporation, and audits will be included in the 1981/82 work plan.

The bureau was called on to review many new or revised systems to determine an adequate level of controls existed before systems were implemented.

Financial Management Secretariat

The Financial Management Secretariat is a central agency of the government, providing advice and support service to the Financial Management Board, a sub-committee of the Executive Committee.

The secretariat is responsible for the planning co-ordination, analysis and consolidation of the operating budget of the Government of the Northwest Territories and other budget information for the Legislative Assembly.

The secretariat provides working support for the government's participation in intergovernmental financial negotiations with the federal government. In 1980 the secretariat undertook extensive study of alternative financial arrangements with the federal government including formula financing.

In 1979 the secretariat, then the budgets and fiscal planning division of the Department of Finance, assisted in the development and co-ordination of a government wide management accountability budgeting system. In 1981 the financial planning process will be refined and expanded to further promote effective financial management.

Finance

The Department of Finance provides direction in financial management and services in support of government operations.

During 1980 the department was involved in the development of a new financial information system, and progressed in the area of training and documenting financial procedures by finalizing a financial administration manual.

During 1981, emphasis will be on implementing the financial information system and providing overall government analysis and information on financial trends.

Administration

The administration division is responsible for the overall direction and co-ordination of the finance department. The division provides advice and guidance on financial matters and provides administration support to the Financial Management Secretariat. It provides departmental services relating to personnel administration, financial control and word processing.

Treasury

The treasury division is responsible for the collection, management, control and reporting of all revenues for the government; fiscal and economic planning including the development of tax policies, borrowings, investments and cash management.

During the past year more emphasis was placed on the control of government assets, insurance and risk management and new policies, procedures and directives were developed.

During the coming year greater emphasis will be placed on maximizing sources and collections of revenue and in the development of a centralized control system and procedures for recording all fixed assets and revolving fund inventories.

Comptrollership

The comptrollership division is responsible for the preparation of financial management information including the Territorial Accounts; and for developing, co-ordinating and implementing financial policies and procedures which provide for the effective control and reporting of all government expenditures.

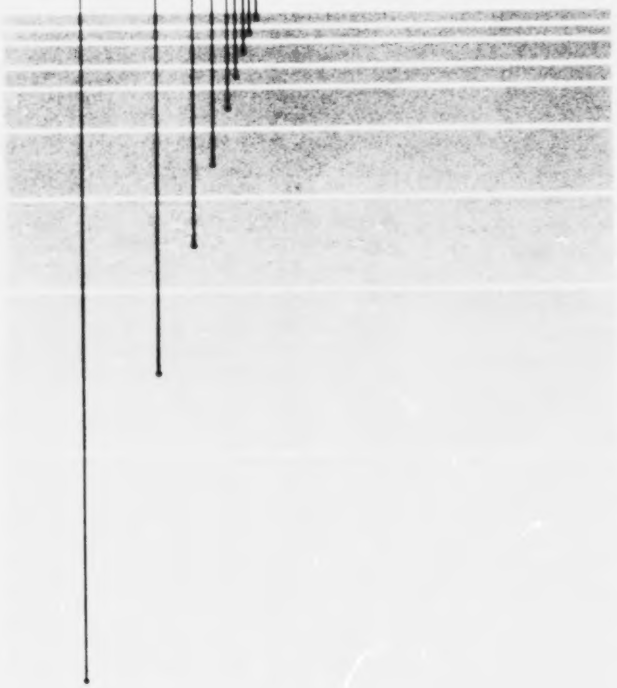
During the past year the division concentrated on the development of financial procedures and the provision of financial systems and training programs for financial staff within the government.

During the coming year emphasis will be given to establishing and maintaining effective financial information systems and financial controls.

Where The Dollar Comes From

**Government of the Northwest Territories
1980-81 Revenue and Recoveries (Estimated)**

	Revenue	
Operating Grant	**.51**	(.51)
Capital Grant	**.20**	(.19)
Cost Shared Programs	**.11**	(.11)
Income Taxes	**.08**	(.08)
Sale of Services	**.04**	(.05)
Liquor Sales	**.02**	(.02)
Taxes	**.02**	(.02)
License & Fees	**.01**	(.01)
Interest Collected	**.01**	(.01)



Where The Dollar Is Spent

**Government of the Northwest Territories
1980-81 Operations and Maintenance
and Capital Expenditures (Estimated)**

Expenditure		
Administrative Services	**.21**	(.20)
Capital Expenditures	**.17**	(.17)
Public Works	**.20**	(.19)
Education	**.15**	(.15)
Health	**.08**	(.09)
Social Development	**.07**	(.07)
Local Government	**.06**	(.06)
Economic Development	**.04**	(.05)
Renewable Resources	**.02**	(.02)

( ) 1979-80 Actual Figures For Comparative Purposes

The Council of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

I have examined the accounts and financial transactions of the Government of the Northwest Territories for the year ended March 31, 1980. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, the accompanying statements of assets and liabilities and net debt present a true and fair view of the affairs of the Territories at March 31, 1980 and the statement of revenue and expenditure gives a true and fair view of revenue and expenditure for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in Note 1, applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

I further report that, in my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Territories, the financial statements are in agreement therewith and the transactions that have come under my notice have been within the statutory powers of the Territories except that appropriation authority has not been obtained for advances to the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation as described in Note 4, and the Rae Lakes Grocery Store revolving fund appropriation of the Department of Economic Development has been overexpended by $43,000.

M. H. Rayner
Acting Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Ontario
September 15, 1980

Government of the Northwest Territories

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1980

Revenue (thousands of dollars)	**1980**	1979
Operations and maintenance		
Revenue and recoveries		
Income taxes	**$ 23,814**	$ 19,850
Taxes — fuel and other	**7,032**	6,579
Liquor Control System (net profit)	**6,029**	5,426
Housing rental recoveries	**4,488**	4,380
Economic Development projects	**3,009**	2,970
Interest — investments	**2,803**	2,443
Licences and fees	**1,732**	1,455
Interest — loans to municipalities and school districts	**1,064**	1,159
Sundry	**1,004**	1,178
Rental of buildings and equipment	**941**	659
Heating, fuel, water and power	**734**	697
Recovery of prior year's expenditures	**469**	1,122
Sale of land and capital assets	**444**	280
Board, lodging and sale of food	**329**	459
Interest — small business loans	**304**	238
	$ 54,196	$ 48,895
Recoveries under agreements with Canada		
Health	**13,603**	12,875
Public Works	**7,301**	5,162
Social Services	**7,150**	6,701
Education	**4,197**	4,039
Justice and Public Services	**374**	458
Economic Development	**291**	258
Executive	**59**	2[illegible]
Local Government	**—**	6[illegible]
	$ 32,975	$ 29,584
Grants from Canada		
Operating (Note 14)	**149,135**	131,13[illegible]
Small business loans and guarantees fund	**1,000**	750
	$150,135	$131,88[illegible]
Capital		
Grants from Canada	**54,815**	52,378
	$ 54,815	$ 52,378
Other recoveries		
Projects for Canada and Others	**15,409**	13,53[illegible]
	$307,530	$276,27[illegible]

Expenditure	Thousands of dollars	1980
Operations and maintenance		
Public Works		$ 45.211
Education		43.885
Health		24.488
Executive		22.181
Social Services		18.791
Local Government		18.104
Economic Development & Tourism		14.496
Finance		12.704
Justice and Public Services		10.992
Highways		8.710
Renewable Resources		6.622
Personnel		5.947
Information		1.708
Interest on loans from Canada		1.492
Program Planning and Evaluation		1.141
		$236.472
Capital		
Grants and acquisitions of capital assets		$ 49.863
Other expenditures		
Projects for Canada and Others		15.409
Excess of revenue over expenditure (expenditure over revenue)		5.786
		$307.530

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Approved by:

John H. Parker

Commissioner

Eric L. Nielsen

Deputy Minister of Finance

Nelson

Territorial Treasurer

Government of the Northwest Territories

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at March 31, 1980

Assets (thousands of dollars)	**1980**	1979
Current Assets:		
Cash and short term investments	**$ 7,138**	$ 6,66
Accounts Receivable (Notes 2 & 3)	**20,257**	11,43
Inventories at cost	**12,842**	11,88
Short term loan to N.W.T. Housing Corporation (Note 4)	**2,842**	4,84
Current portion of long term receivables (Note 7)	**1,982**	1,37
	$ 45,061	$ 36,19
Small Business Loan — Guarantee Fund (Note 5)	**$ 2,967**	$ 2,68
Long-term receivables		
Loans to Municipalities & Schools (Note 6)	**$ 15,546**	$ 14,54
Due from Canada (Notes 8 & 14)		4,44
Credit Union Mutual Aid		57
Other loans	**165**	
	$ 15,711	$ 19,56
Fixed Assets (nominal value of one dollar)	**—**	
Trust Assets	**1,595**	1,32
Net Debt	**80,155**	85,94
	$145,489	$145,88

Liabilities	(thousands of dollars)	1980
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable (Note 12)		$ 13.327
Other Liabilities		3.436
Current Portion of Long-term Debt (Note 11)		1.187
Unapplied Balance of Advance from Canada & Others		301
		$ 18.251
Long-term payable		
Due to Canada (Notes 8 & 14)		$2.625
Long-Term Debt		
Loans from Canada (Note 9)		121.557
Loans from C.M.H.C. (Note 10)		1.461
		$123.018
Trust Liabilities		1.595
		$145.489

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Approved by:

John H. Parker

Commissioner

Eric L. Nielsen

Deputy Minister of Finance

Territorial Treasurer

Government of the Northwest Territories

Statement of Net Debt for the year ended March 31, 1980

Statement of Net Debt	(thousands of dollars)	1980	1979
Balance at beginning of the year		$ 85.941	$ 80,62
Excess of expenditure over revenue (revenue over expenditure)		(5.786)	5.32
Balance at end of year		80.155	85,94

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 198

1. Significant Accounting Policies

The statements are prepared in accordance with Section 23 of the Northwest Territories Ac and Section 33 of the Financial Administration Ordinance, and include the accounts of the Northwest Territories and the Northwest Territories Liquor Control System. The accounts of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation and the Workers' Compensation Board are not included and are reported separately.

The Territorial Accounts are maintained on a modified cash basis. Except as noted below, revenues and expenditures reflect cash received and disbursements made during the fiscal year

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable includes amounts receivable from the Federal Government and non-consolidated agencies of the Government of the Northwest Territories under terms of specific agreements and from the operations of revolving funds, and accountable advances to third parties.

Inventories

Inventories consist primarily of bulk fuel products, liquor and finished arts and crafts products. Other materials and supplies are charged to operations at the time of acquisition.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets, consisting of roads, bridges, ferries, buildings, public works, land, equipment, and vehicles are treated as budgetary expenditures at the time of acquisition and constructio These assets are shown on the statement of assets and liabilities at a nominal value of $1.

Accounts Payable

Accounts payable represent expenditures for goods received or services rendered prior to March 31, for which payment was made during the month of April.

Recognition of income or loss of Territorial Corporations

The net income of the Northwest Territories Liquor Control System for the fiscal year, calculated on an accrual basis, is reflected in the accounts of the Government.

The net expense of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation is reflected in the accounts of the Government to the extent of grants and contributions paid.

The income of the Workers' Compensation Board is retained in the Compensation Fund administered by the Board to cover future claims costs and is not therefore reflected in the accounts of the Government.

Other Liabilities

Other liabilities include amounts held for third parties as a result of contractual or statutory obligations. Specific examples include payroll deductions, contractors' holdbacks, agents' commissions payable, and income taxes refundable as a result of overcollections in prior years.

2. Accounts Receivable

a) Accounts Receivable consist of:

	March 31, 1980	March 31, 1979
Due from Canada	$ 6,930,000	[illegible]
Revolving Fund Receivables	8,940,000	[illegible]
Due from Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	3,227,000	[illegible]
Other	1,160,000	[illegible]
	$20,257,000	[illegible]

b) Doubtful Accounts Receivable

Included in accounts receivable are amounts totalling approximately $147,000 (1979 — $344,000) for which collection is considered doubtful. Approval of the Commissioner or Commissioner in Council is required to effect deletion from the accounts.

3. Memorandum Accounts Receivable

In addition to the amounts shown on the financial statements, $4,963,000 (1979 — $3,409,000) of receivables are maintained on a memorandum basis and will be recognized as revenue when collected. Included in these memorandum receivables are amounts totalling approximately $72,000 (1979 — $570,000) for which collection is considered doubtful. Approval of the Commissioner or the Commissioner in Council is required to effect deletion from the accounts.

4. Short-term loans to the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

The Government, under Section 19 of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Ordinance, is required to make advances from funds appropriated to meet operating, maintenance and capital costs of the Corporation. During the year ended March 31, 1979, the Government advanced $24,130,000 to the Corporation for this purpose, including $4,842,000 that had not been appropriated. This amount was recorded as a short-term loan to the Corporation at March 31, 1979. During the year ended March 31, 1980, the Corporation repaid $2,000,000 leaving a balance of $2,842,000 at March 31, 1980.

The Government intends to include an item in the 1980-81 Supplementary Estimates to provide for the Corporation's operating deficit to December 31, 1979 of $4,510,000. These Supplementary Estimates will be presented to the Council at its next session. When authority is received, the short-term loan of $2,842,000 will be charged to the appropriation provided, and the balance of $1,668,000 will be paid to the Corporation.

5. Small Business Loans and Guarantees Fund

The Northwest Territories small business loans program is operated under the authority of the Small Business Loans and Guarantees Ordinance which established a ceiling for loan fund operations at $5,000,000.

The principal portion of loans outstanding at March 31, 1980 was $2,967,000 (1979 — $2,685,000) of which $311,000 (1979 — $251,000) is considered to be of doubtful collectibility. Commissioner or Commissioner in Council approval is required to effect deletion of this amount from the accounts.

6. Loans to Municipalities and School Districts

The balance of loans outstanding are receivable in varying annual amounts to the year 20[illegible] and loan interest at rates between 5⅛% and 11 [illegible]/8%.

7. Current Portion of Long-Term Receivables

Principal loan repayments receivable include:

	March 31. 1980	March 31. 1979
Loans to Municipalities & School Districts	$1.968.000	$1.362.00
Other Loans	14.000	15.00
	$1.982.000	$1.377.00

8. Due to Canada

The amount of $2.625.000 is deductible under the Financial Agreement with Canada from the monthly instalments of the operating grant payable by Canada on or before July 31. 1981. The amount represents an overpayment by Canada of income tax collections for the 1979 taxation year which were in excess of the estimated amount of income tax collections used to calculate the operating grant payable by Canada for the 1979-80 fiscal year.

9. Loans from Canada

a) Payment of principal and interest on loans from Canada to finance the acquisition of capital assets in prior years has been deferred in accordance with Orders in Council P.C. 1974-2878. P.C. 1975-1188 and P.C. 1979-1107. These loans, amounting to $105.155.000 have accumulated interest of $36.995.000. $6.575.000 of which is in respect of the current year. The accumulated interest, which has been deferred, is not recorded in the financial statements.

The Adjustment of Accounts Act (Canada) assented to on July 10. 1980. has authorized the Federal Government to write off these loans effective March 31. 1981. Accordingly, loans totalling $105.155.000 will be deleted from the Territorial Accounts at that date.

b) The remaining portion of the loans amounting to $17.491.000 represents borrowings, the proceeds from which were loaned to municipalities, school districts and other third parties. The loans are repayable in varying annual amounts to the year 2002 and carry interest rates which vary from 5[illegible]% to 11[illegible]%.

The estimated repayment requirements over the next five years are as follows:

1981	$2.658.00
1982	2.658.00
1983	2.643.00
1984	2.626.00
1985	2.578.00

10. Loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Borrowings from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation were used to assist in the financing of townsite development at Nanisivik. The loans are repayable in varying annual amounts to the year 1990 and bear interest at rates between 9[illegible]% and 9[illegible]%.

11. Current Portion of Long-Term Debt

	March 31. 1980	March 31. 197
Principal loan repayments payable include:		
Loans from Canada	$1.089.000	$ 824.00
Loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	98.000	88.00
	$1.187.000	$ 912.00

12. Expenditures Carried-Over

Expenditures of approximately $2.079.000 were incurred by the Government of the Northwest Territories during the current fiscal year but were not paid by the April closing dat and are not reflected in the financial statements. In the previous fiscal year, the carry-over amounted to $6.315.000.

13. Pensions

Contributions are made by the Government of the Northwest Territories and its employees to the Public Service Superannuation, and Supplementary Retirement Benefits, Accounts of the Federal Government. The liability of the Government of the Northwest Territories with respect to pensions is satisfied by its matching contributions. Any liability for actuarial deficiencies in the Public Service Superannuation, and Supplementary Retirement Benefits, Accounts is assumed by the Federal Government.

14. Operating grants from Canada

Operating grants from Canada include the following:

	1980	1979
Grants received per Financial Agreement with Canada	$147,876,000	[illegible]
Additional grant for increased utility costs	3,884,000	
	151,760,000	[illegible]
Less excess (shortfall) in income tax collections refundable (receivable) under terms of the Financial Agreement with Canada	2,625,000	[illegible]
	$149,135,000	[illegible]

15. Commitments

The Government of the Northwest Territories leases office space and staff accommodation under the terms of long-term contracts. Rental payments for which the Government is committed over the next five years are as follows:

1980/1981	$9,590,000
1981/1982	7,984,000
1982/1983	7,022,000
1983/1984	6,762,000
1984/1985	6,597,000
	$38,055,000

16. Contingent Liabilities

The Government of the Northwest Territories has guaranteed the following:

Loans payable by the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	$55,007,000
Loans by chartered banks to commercial fishermen	114,000
Loans by chartered banks to commercial businesses	104,000
	$55,225,000

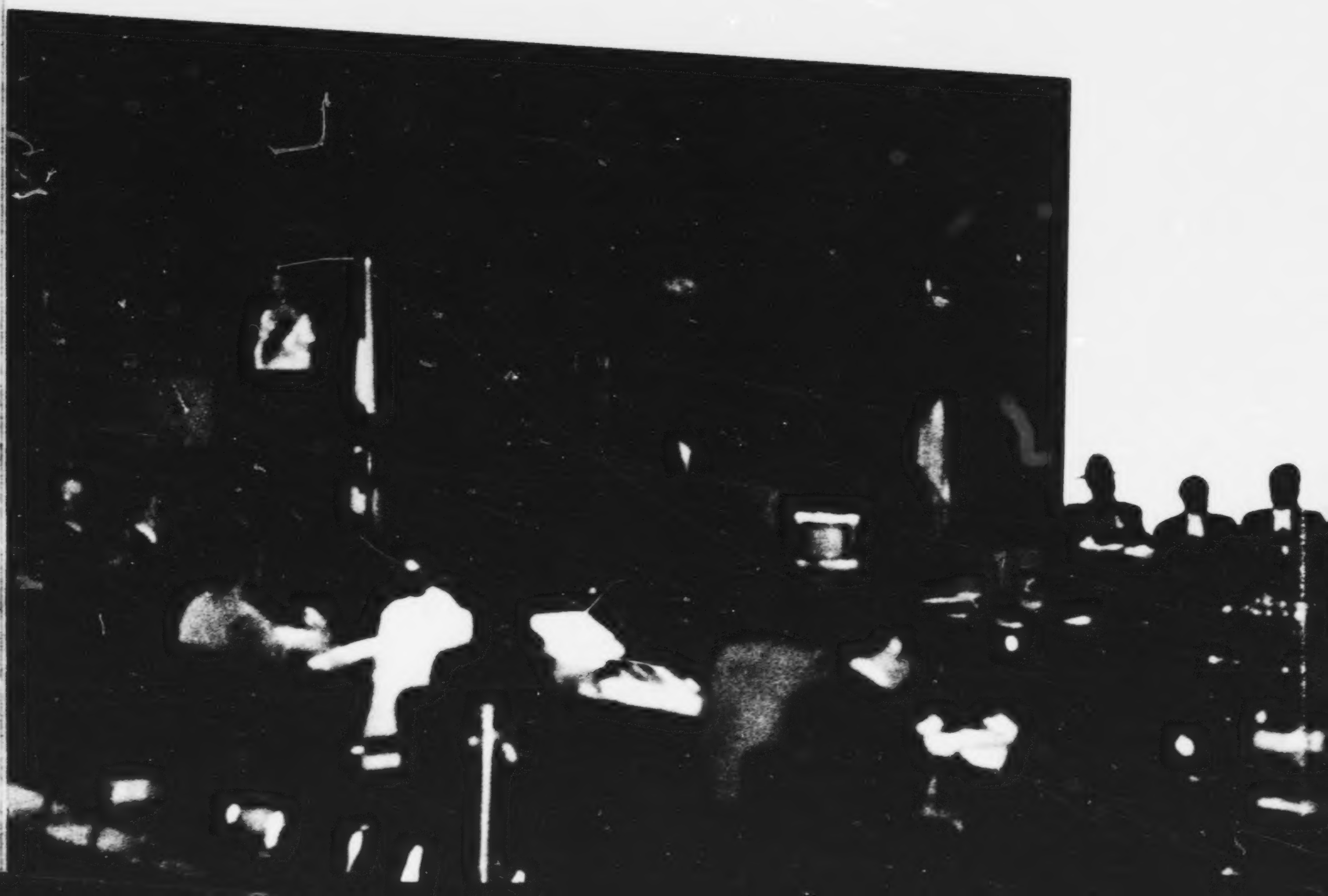
17. Comparative figures

Comparative figures on the Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the 1979 fiscal year have been restated as follows:

	Sale of land and capital assets	**Other Recoveries**	**Other Expenditures**
As previously reported	$119,000	$14,268,000	$14,107,000
Sale of capital assets	161,000	(161,000)	
Workers' Compensation Board administrative expenses paid and recovered		(568,000)	(568,000)
As restated	$280,000	$13,539,000	$13,539,000

The comparative figure for revolving fund receivables of $5,588,000 in Note 2(a) include $616,000 previously reported as other receivables.

legislative assembly



Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories

The Ninth Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, elected in October, 1979, completed a very active first full year of operation during 1980. They were not only busy during sessions held in Baker Lake and Frobisher Bay, as well as Yellowknife, but all standing and special committees were very productive.

During sessions, there was a notable increase in the number of motions giving direction to the Administration and questions seeking information.

A by-election was held in the Baffin Central constituency on September 15, 1980, to replace James Arreak who resigned on April 1, 1980. Ipeelee Kilabuk was elected and took his seat when the Assembly met in Frobisher Bay in October. Mr. Kilabuk was previously a member of the Eighth Assembly.

Second Session of the Ninth Assembly

In his address to the Assembly's winter session, which opened on January 30, 1980, Commissioner John Parker reflected on the growth and development of the Northwest Territories in the last decade. He mentioned the increase in the number of schools and the expansion of apprenticeship programs. He also mentioned the tremendous growth in local government in the past ten years, as well as the drop in the infant mortality rate. The Commissioner also reflected on the growth of the Assembly in the past decade — from a body consisting of seven elected and five appointed members to a fully elected 22 member Assembly with a native majority.

In his address, Commissioner Parker announced that he would present the Commissioner's Award for public service to Stuart M. Hodgson, the former Commissioner, in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the people of the North during his 12 years of service.

Commissioner Parker urged the Assembly to face the problems and challenges of the next ten years. He said there were three major challenges requiring the leadership of the Assembly in the 1980's — the first being the challenge of political and constitutional development, the second being the settlement of native land claims, and the third being economic development. He said that in order to obtain greater control over our own lives in the political sense, we will have to achieve a higher degree of fiscal autonomy through economic development.

The Commissioner noted the April visit of the Prince of Wales to open the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre and Governor General Edward Schreyer's visit to the eastern Arctic. He also mentioned the construction of new schools and airports and the opening of the Dempster Highway.

He also paid tribute to the late Rudy Tornow, former mayor of Aklavik and the late Dr. Elizabeth Cass, a well known and highly respected ophthalmologist who served the people of the Northwest Territories since 1958, both of whom died in 1979.

Of the 20 bills introduced at this session, 18 were passed, one was withdrawn and one died on the order paper.

The following new financial ordinances were enacted:

- Appropriation Ordinance 1980-81: to provide $320,600,000 to cover the expenses of the public service of the N.W.T. for the twelve months ending March 31, 1981.
- Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance 1979-80: to provide $6,134,300 to cover additional expenditures for the public service for the current financial year and to permit deletions from inventory of certain obsolete, surplus or unserviceable articles.
- Financial Agreement Ordinance 1980: to authorize the Commissioner to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada providing for the payment of operating and capital grants to the Government of the N.W.T.
- Loan Authorization Ordinance Number 1 1980-81: to authorize the Commissioner to borrow funds for the purpose of making loans to municipalities and to persons.
- N.W.T. Housing Corporation Loan Ordinance 1980: to authorize the borrowing of funds by the N.W.T. Housing Corporation for the construction or acquisition of public housing projects or both.

The Legal Questions Ordinance, intended to provide a means for the obtaining of legal opinions from the Supreme Court of the N.W.T. which would have the force of judgements, died on the order paper.

Among the amending ordinances enacted were:

- Tobacco Tax Ordinance Amendment: to increase the tax on cigarettes.
- Income Tax Ordinance Amendment: to ensure that the tax base on which income tax is computed is not reduced should new federal legislation providing for federal tax credits for individuals be introduced, and to provide for a schedule containing commencement and transitional provisions and repeals.
- Petroleum Products Tax Ordinance Amendment: to provide for the conversion of the rates set out in the ordinance from imperial to metric units of measure and to increase these rates.
- Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Ordinance Amendment: to treat health facility employees as public servants; and to enable the Commissioner to make regulations in respect of boards of management of health facilities.
- Defamation Ordinance Amendment: to overrule the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in the case of Cherneskey v. Armadale Publishers Ltd. This case went far towards abolishing the defence of "fair comment" in defamation actions based on the publication by publishers and broadcasters of the opinions or comments of other persons.
- Arbitration Ordinance Amendment: to remove the fee schedules providing for fees payable to arbitration umpires from the ordinance and enable the fees to be established within the arbitration rules. The fee tariff could thereby be amended from time to time in a more flexible manner.
- Exemption Ordinance Amendment: to exempt the earnings or a portion of the earnings of an employee from attachment by garnishment and to equate the exemptions for all employees, whether or not members of the public service.
- Amendment to Certain Ordinances with Respect to Professional Fees: to facilitate the process of increasing annual registration and licence fees paid to the government by certain professionals.
- Labour Standards Ordinance Amendment: to change the minimum hourly wage.
- Employment Agencies Ordinance Amendment: to allow for the licensing of employment agencies.

The Legislative Assembly made several recommendations to the Administration, including motions on labour matters, tendering procedures and education grants.

They requested that the Labour Standards Ordinance be amended to increase the minimum wage to $3.50 per hour and for persons under 17 years of age to $2.95 per hour.

Because of anticipated significant development projects in the Territories, a motion requested that right to work legislation be introduced to encourage maximum employment of northern residents on such projects.

The Assembly asked that an appropriate tendering policy be developed giving residents living in the Northwest Territories and companies incorporated in the Northwest Territories whose principal shareholders are resident in the Northwest Territories, preference when awarding contracts for public works and housing projects. They also requested that bonding requirements be either reduced or alternatives to bonding be provided to enable such northern based contractors to successfully tender for projects in the Northwest Territories.

A study of the grants and bursaries program for vocational and higher education was called for with a view to their being provided in future on the basis of financial need.

A special committee was established to enquire into all aspects of educational problems in the Territories. The committee was instructed to present an interim report to the Fall session of 1981 and a final report and recommendations early in 1982.

The session was prorogued on March 14, 1980.

Third Session of the Ninth Assembly

The spring session opened in Baker Lake, N.W.T. on June 11, 1980.

In his opening address, Commissioner Parker welcomed the people of Baker Lake and the Keewatin region to the session. He stressed the importance of having the government and the Assembly understood by the people of the North and mentioned that another benefit of meeting away from Yellowknife was that members became exposed to the views of the people, gaining a better understanding of regional concerns.

The Commissioner spoke of the continuing development of the Legislative Assembly. He said that while the pace of constitutional and administrative change may not satisfy everyone, very substantial advances have been made.

The Assembly extensively debated a sessional paper on aboriginal rights and constitutional development in the N.W.T. and accepted it with some amendments.

Don Stewart, MLA for Hay River, took the chair as the new speaker of the Legislative Assembly at the fall session held in Frobisher Bay. Among the witnesses appearing at the Frobisher session were representatives of Inuit Tapirisat of Canada.

During the spring session of the Assembly held in Baker Lake, a satellite television link was provided between Baker Lake and Yellowknife.

Peter C. Fraser, member for Mackenzie Great Bear, was appointed deputy speaker of the Legislative Assembly in place of Kane Tologanak who had resigned and Ludy K. Pudluk, member for the High Arctic, was appointed to the newly created post of deputy chairman of committees of the whole.

The Legislative Assembly, by adopted motion, recommended to the Administration that property taxes in all areas of Nunavut, as defined in the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada's Nunavut proposal, be held in abeyance until after the settlement of land claims and the establishment of Nunavut.

The Assembly also passed a motion requesting the Administration to immediately undertake the necessary negotiations with the federal government to enable the N.W.T. government to administer the Mining Safety Ordinance.

The Assembly expressed its concern about the Norman Wells pipeline project. A motion was approved asking that the Administration, in cooperation with the Dene Nation and the Metis Association, explore with the federal government the possibility of deferring the Norman Wells pipeline project until certain conditions are met.

The conditions concerned the negotiation of aboriginal rights with the federal government, the formulation of a long term non-renewable resources development plan for the N.W.T., the establishment of a northern-based control agency with respect to the development of non-renewable resources, arrangements for resource revenue sharing and guarantees relating to the future availability of energy supplied to northerners.

The session was adjourned on June 20, 1980.

Continuation of Third Session

The Third Session of Ninth Assembly, which had adjourned at Baker Lake, was reconvened at Frobisher Bay on October 22, 1980.

As a first item of business, the Legislative Assembly elected Donald M. Stewart, the member for Hay River, to the office of Speaker, replacing Robert H. MacQuarrie who had resigned from that office.

By agreement reached at Baker Lake, the reconvening of this session included a Commissioner's Address and members' replies, which usually only take place at the opening of a new session.

Commissioner Parker outlined the significant activities undertaken by the Administration and by ministers since the Assembly last met in Baker Lake. He referred to the Executive's concerns about financial negotiations with the federal government and the preparation of the 1981-82 budget.

Commissioner Parker mentioned a number of distinguished persons who had visited the Territories during the summer including the Governor General and members of his family, the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Indian and Northern Affairs and of Supply and Services, the President of the Privy Council and Ministers from Alberta, Manitoba and Newfoundland.

The Special Committee on Unity, which was established early in the life of the 9th Assembly "to determine the means by which political concensus would be generated amongst the people of the North", presented its final report and recommendations on October 22, 1980.

Consideration of this significant report occupied a major part of the session and included appearances by witnesses representing Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the Dene Nation, the N.W.T. Metis Association and the N.W.T. Association of Municipalities and by Peter Ittinuar, M.P. and Dave Nickerson, M.P.

The recommendations were debated extensively and adopted with amendments. The Assembly gave commitment in principle to the division of the existing N.W.T. into an Eastern and a Western Territory, recommended a plebiscite on division be held in the N.W.T., and that a constitutional development committee be established to investigate future constitutional and political development in the Western N.W.T.

The Administration introduced a total of 19 bills at Frobisher Bay, consisting of 3 new bills, one repealing bill, a Supplementary Appropriations Ordinance, and 14 amending bills. All were passed and received assent.

The new bills were:

- The Baffin Regional Council Ordinance: which provides for the incorporation as a legal entity of the Baffin Regional Council and sets out its composition, procedures, powers and methods of operation.
- The Ophthalmic Medicial Assistants Ordinance: which provides for the registration of three levels of ophthalmic medical assistants, defines their qualifications and provides for disciplinary measures.
- The Legal Questions Ordinance: which provides a means for obtaining legal opinions from the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories which will have the force of judgements, with an exception regarding the income tax collection agreement.

The Agisters and Livery Stable Keepers Ordinance, which applies only to establishments of this type operating outside municipalities, was repealed.

The Legislative Assembly, by adopted motion, recommended to the Commissioner that the two existing vacancies on the Executive Committee be filled by the appointment of Dennis Patterson (Frobisher Bay), and Kane Tologanak (Central Arctic).

The Assembly recommended that the Executive Committee enter into negotiations with the federal government with a view to establishing a Territorial Power Corporation to replace the existing Northern Canada Power Corporation.

A motion instructed the Members Services Board of the Assembly to investigate the means by which the rules, dress, decor and practices of the Legislative Assembly could be made more reflective of the land, customs and traditions of the people of the North; and the question of making meetings of standing committees of the Assembly open to the public.

Members were appointed to form special committees on constitutional development and to oversee a study of the impact of division, which were recommended by the report of the Special Committee on Unity. A three member delegation was selected to deliver the recommendations of the unity committee, as adopted, to the Prime Minister and other officials in Ottawa.

During the session a number of position papers introduced by the Administration were considered and accepted. These covered such matters as: principles for the development of an energy policy; political rights for Territorial public servants; options for a position on the proposed resolution of the Canadian constitution; and a Police Advisory Commission of the N.W.T.

Throughout the session an extensive number of written and oral questions were directed to Ministers, concerning a wide range of subjects including communication, constitutional development, education, electric power, employment, mineral, oil and gas exploration, health, highways, liquor, municipal affairs, police services, taxation, transportation and wildlife.

Standing and Special Committees

Prior to each session, bills to be introduced by the Administration are carefully reviewed by the Standing Committee on Legislation, saving appreciable amounts of time during sessions.

The Standing Committee on Finance undertook a comprehensive review of financial forecasts and main and supplementary estimates. The committee has also proven most effective in giving direction to the Executive Committee on spending priorities, based on input from the Legislative Assembly and from individual MLAs. The committee has also undertaken studies on energy and on the impact of non-renewable resources development on selected communities. To carry out these responsibilities, the committee met between and during sessions.

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures has begun a comprehensive review and revision of the procedural rules of the Legislative Assembly. The last review and revision of this type was carried out in 1967. Since then the procedural rules have been amended from time to time as required.

In carrying out its mandate, the Special Committee on Unity met with leaders of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and its regional associations, with leaders of the Dene Nation, the Metis Association of the Northwest Territories, and the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement. It also met with the Minister for Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development, James Wah-Shee, and informally with the Prime Minister's Special Representative for Constitutional Development, C.M. Drury. It received a small number of submissions, verbal and written, from other interested parties, including members of the Assembly.

The Unity Committee held a number of meetings in Yellowknife, and also met in Baker Lake, Cambridge Bay, Eskimo Point, Frobisher Bay and Inuvik.

The special committee set up to enquire into all aspects of educational problems in the Territories, presented a report and recommendations at the Fall session, 1980, concerning the provision of grants and bursaries for higher education. This report will be considered by the Legislative Assembly at its winter, 1981 session. The committee has also begun work on its primary task.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

The Northwest Territories branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was represented at three association functions during the year.

Honourable R.H. MacQuarrie, then Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and Peter C. Fraser, Deputy-Speaker, represented the branch on a commemorative tour hosted by the Alberta and Saskatchewan branches, marking the 75th anniversary of the establishment of those provinces.

In September, D.M. Stewart, L.K. Pudluk and Mark Evaluarjuk attended the 20th Canadian Regional Conference of the Association in British Columbia.

Later in September, Lynda Sorensen represented the Territories at the 26th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Zambia and accompanied other Canadian delegates to Somalia en route home from Zambia.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

The office of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly has two principal functions. First, to provide professional advice on parliamentary procedure to the Speaker, Chairman of the Committees of the Whole and to individual MLAs. Second, to provide administrative and support services to the Legislative Assembly during sessions, and throughout the year to standing and special committees and individual MLAs.

The Ninth Legislative Assembly has placed increased demands for support services on the Clerk's office, not only because of the increased number of MLAs, but also because the Assembly has returned to the former practice of holding sessions outside the capital.

To assist in meeting anticipated increased demands for service, two new positions were created during the year. A sessional contract position of law clerk was filled by the appointment in October of Earl D. Johnson a Yellowknife lawyer engaged in private practice in the city. A research officer was established to assist individual MLAs (who are not members of the Executive Committee) by undertaking research assignments. David Gladders was appointed to this position in July.

As a means of further assisting individual MLAs to carry out their responsibilities, shared office space adjacent to the Clerk of the Assembly's office is being made available for their use whenever they are in Yellowknife.

David M. Hamilton, formerly secretary treasurer of the village of Fort Simpson and a ten-year resident of the Territories, was appointed Clerk Assistant of the Assembly in June, replacing Pieter deVos who had resigned.

Andre Theriault performed the duties of Sergeant-at-Arms on an acting basis during the fall sitting in Frobisher Bay — Major D.A. Sproule (retired) and Captain H.J. Mayne (retired) both having resigned earlier in the year from the positions of Sergeant-at-Arms and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms respectively.

The Clerk of the Assembly, in his capacity of Secretary to the N.W.T. branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, attended the annual meeting of the association's Canadian regional council in Ottawa and accompanied the N.W.T. delegation to the Canadian Regional Conference in British Columbia. He also attended the annual meeting of the Association of Clerks-at-the-Table in Canada held in Charlottetown, P.E.I. in September.

the executive

The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is the senior decision-making body of the Government of the Northwest Territories. As of November 1979 it consisted of the Commissioner as chairman, the Deputy Commissioner, and five elected ministers. Two additional ministers were nominated by the Legislative Assembly during its session in November 1980, and they will join the Executive early in 1981.

Executive members are collectively responsible for decisions on policy and programs, for relations with the federal government, and for the general conduct of government. Each member is individually responsible for the policy and programs within assigned departments and agencies.

The organization supporting the Executive Committee was completely restructured during the year to provide for the needs arising from the increased role of elected members.

There are three sub-committees composed of Executive members. The sub-committee on priorities and planning includes all the elected members under the chairmanship of the Honourable George Braden. It considers and makes recommendations on major policy issues, program changes, and overall government priorities. The Financial Management Board is responsible for overall financial planning and for providing direction on financial management to departments and agencies. The sub-committee on legislation and House planning considers proposed new legislation or amendments as well as other government business before the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly agreed in June that one of the ministers should serve as Leader of the Elected Executive, and the Honourable George Braden was named. His role is to develop consensus positions with the other elected members, and to serve as their spokesman on matters which do not fall within individual portfolios.

During the year the Executive Committee considered a wide range of issues. Principles were established for a policy on energy conservation and supply and for a policy on agriculture. Arrangements were adopted whereby band councils and community councils in Dene communities could be combined. A new mandate for regional operations was adopted and a decision made to establish a new Central Arctic Region based in Cambridge Bay.

Close liaison and communication was maintained with the various native associations and an understanding was reached on a number of subjects. For example, in discussion with the Dene Nation and the Metis Association, five major areas of mutual concern were identified in regard to the proposed Norman Wells oil and pipeline development.

Relationships were developed and strengthened with other governments where there is a commonality of interest.

Members of the N.W.T. Executive Committee met with Newfoundland cabinet members in St. John's. (Left to right: Leo Barry, (Nfld. minister), George Braden (leader of the N.W.T. Elected Executive), Joe Goudie (Nfld. minister), James Wah Shee (N.W.T. minister of local government), Ron Dawe (Nfld. minister).

The Executive Committee

John H. Parker
Commissioner

Robert S. Pilot
Deputy Commissioner

George Braden
Leader of the Elected Executive
Minister Economic Development and Tourism

Thomas Butters
Minister Education and Justice
and Public Service

Richard Nerysoo
Minister Renewable Resources and Energy

Arnold McCallum
Minister Health and Social Services

James Wah Shee
Minister Local Government and Aborigi
Rights and Constitutional Development

Distinguished Visitors

The Northwest Territories was favoured by two visits from Their Excellencies Governor-General and Mrs. Schreyer and members of their family. In July they were the guests of Canmar Drilling at Tuktoyaktuk and were hosted by the Town Council in Inuvik. In mid August they returned to attend the Royal Society of Canada's symposium in Yellowknife which celebrated the centennial of the acquisition of the Arctic Islands by Canada. They continued on to visit Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, and Fort Simpson.

Prime Minister Trudeau spent a week in the North in late September with his son Michel. His tour started in Yellowknife and continued to the Mackenzie-Great Bear area and on to Tuktoyaktuk, where he visited the "Explorer I" drill ship and Dome-Canmar's new icebreaker, the "Kigoriak." He then travelled across the Arctic Islands to Pangnirtung and Auyuittuq National Park.

The Honourable John Munro, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, came to the Territories on a number of occasions and met with the Executive Committee, native leaders, and groups in both western, Keewatin, and Baffin areas.

The Honourable Yvon Pinard, President of the Privy Council, accompanied by Madame Pinard and their family, travelled to Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung, and Brevoort Island to celebrate the centennial of the Arctic Islands.

Other ministers of the Federal Government came to the Northwest Territories during 1980. The Honourable Jean-Jacques Blais, Minister of Supply and Services, was accompanied by his wife and family. The Honourable Judy Erola, Minister of State (Mines), made two trips. The Honourable James Fleming, Minister of Stat (Multiculturalism), visited Yellowknife and th Honourable Francis Fox, Minister of Communications, went to Frobisher Bay.

Visitors were also received from the provinces and Yukon. Ministers from Albert Manitoba, and Newfoundland travelled extensively throughout the Territories. The Government Leader and two members of th Yukon Executive Council visited Yellowknife, Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung, and Lake Harbour, and held joint meetings with the N.W.T. Executive Committee.

The Commissioner's Office

Commissioner John H. Parker

The Commissioner continues to be the formal head of government in the Northwest Territories, and to chair the Executive Committee and the Financial Management Board. Throughout 1980 he also had line responsibility for the Department of Finance and the Department of Information.

Increased emphasis was given to community visits during 1980, in company with the local M.L.A. where possible, with meetings held in each community. In January the Commissioner visited six communities in the Mackenzie-Liard area with Nick Sibbeston, and in April he visited six Central Arctic communities with Kane Tologanak. In late May he covered Sanikiluaq, south Baffin communities and Resolute. In July he went to Aklavik and Fort McPherson with the Honourable Richard Nerysoo, to the East Arm of Great Slave Lake with Robert Sayine, and to seven communities in the central and north Baffin. Together with the Honourable James Wah-Shee, he took part in the official opening of the Nishi Khon Centre at Rae in October.

He also travelled with the Governor General on his two trips, with the Prime Minister on the western part of his tour, with the Honourable John Munro, and with the Honourable Yvon Pinard. He attended the sessions of the Legislature in Yellowknife, Baker Lake, and Frobisher Bay. In addition, several trips were necessary to Ottawa for various meetings.

One important occasion during the year was the presentation of the Commissioner's Award to Stuart Hodgson, the former Commissioner, in recognition of his service to the Northwest Territories during twelve years as head of the government.

The Commissioner attended the funeral of Paul Kaeser of Fort Smith, who died in August after providing many years of leadership in municipal and territorial affairs. The loss must also be noted of Mr. Justice William Morrow, who was Judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories from 1966 to 1976.

Deputy Commissioner Robert Pilot

The Deputy Commissioner was responsible for the Departments of Personnel, Public Works, and Government Services, and for Regional Operations. He chaired the Audit Committee, the Capital Planning Committee, and the Board of Directors of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation. He acts for the Commissioner in his absence, and thus serves as deputy chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Pilot was heavily involved in a number of other activities during the year. The Deputy Commissioner is designated as on-site commander in the event of a major Arctic oil spill, and work was being carried out on a contingency plan. Mr. Pilot was assigned responsibility for planning the new Cambridge Bay Region, and he chaired a task force responsible for working out the detailed arrangements. He led negotiations with the Federal Government on the transfer of responsibility for highway construction. He was responsible for establishing a procedure for selecting consultants for major projects and he chaired the selection committee.

Among other travels, Mr. Pilot accompanied the Prime Minister on his entire trip across the Arctic. He attended the meeting of the Baffin Regional Council in Broughton Island, where in the late 1960's he had served as the community's first area administrator, and was invited to open the new community complex there.

The Ministers

The Honourable George Braden

Mr. Braden is Leader of the Elected Executive, and during 1980 was Minister of Economic Development and Tourism and Minister Responsible for Intergovernmental Affairs. He chaired the Executive sub-committee on priorities and planning and directed the work of the Executive Committee Secretariat.

Mr. Braden represented the Government of the Northwest Territories and presented the Government's position many times during the year. He attended the Constitutional Conference in Ottawa in September, and although the Territories' observer status did not permit him to express northern concerns at the conference table it did provide opportunities for outlining these concerns in private discussions. He appeared before the Joint Senate-Commons Committee on the Constitution and presented a position on behalf of both the Legislative Assembly and the Executive Committee. He made a presentation on the Arctic Pilot Project to the Environmental Assessment and Review Panel. He also made presentations on the Norman Wells development to both the Environmental Assessment and Review Panel and the National Energy Board.
He was involved in negotiations with the Federal Government on various subjects including the transfer of responsibility for monitoring socio economic impacts, the reserving of land for national parks, and the benefits to be obtained from resource development. He was also involved with resource companies in regard to opportunities for territorial residents.

Mr. Braden attended the meeting of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers in Halifax and led the Northwest Territories delegation at the Conference of Ministers with Responsibility for Northern Development in Thompson, Manitoba.

The Honourable Tom Butters

Mr. Butters carried two major portfolios, as Minister of Education and Minister of Justice and Public Services. He also served as deputy-chairman of the Financial Management Board.

The Justice and Public Services portfolio involved ministerial responsibility for a number of semi-autonomous or quasi-judicial boards, including the Legal Services Board, the Workers' Compensation Board, the Labour Standards Board, the Liquor Licensing Board, the Public Utilities Board, and the Highway Transport Board. As a result of his highway transport responsibilities, during 1980 Mr. Butters took part in meetings and negotiations with the corresponding ministers from the provinces.

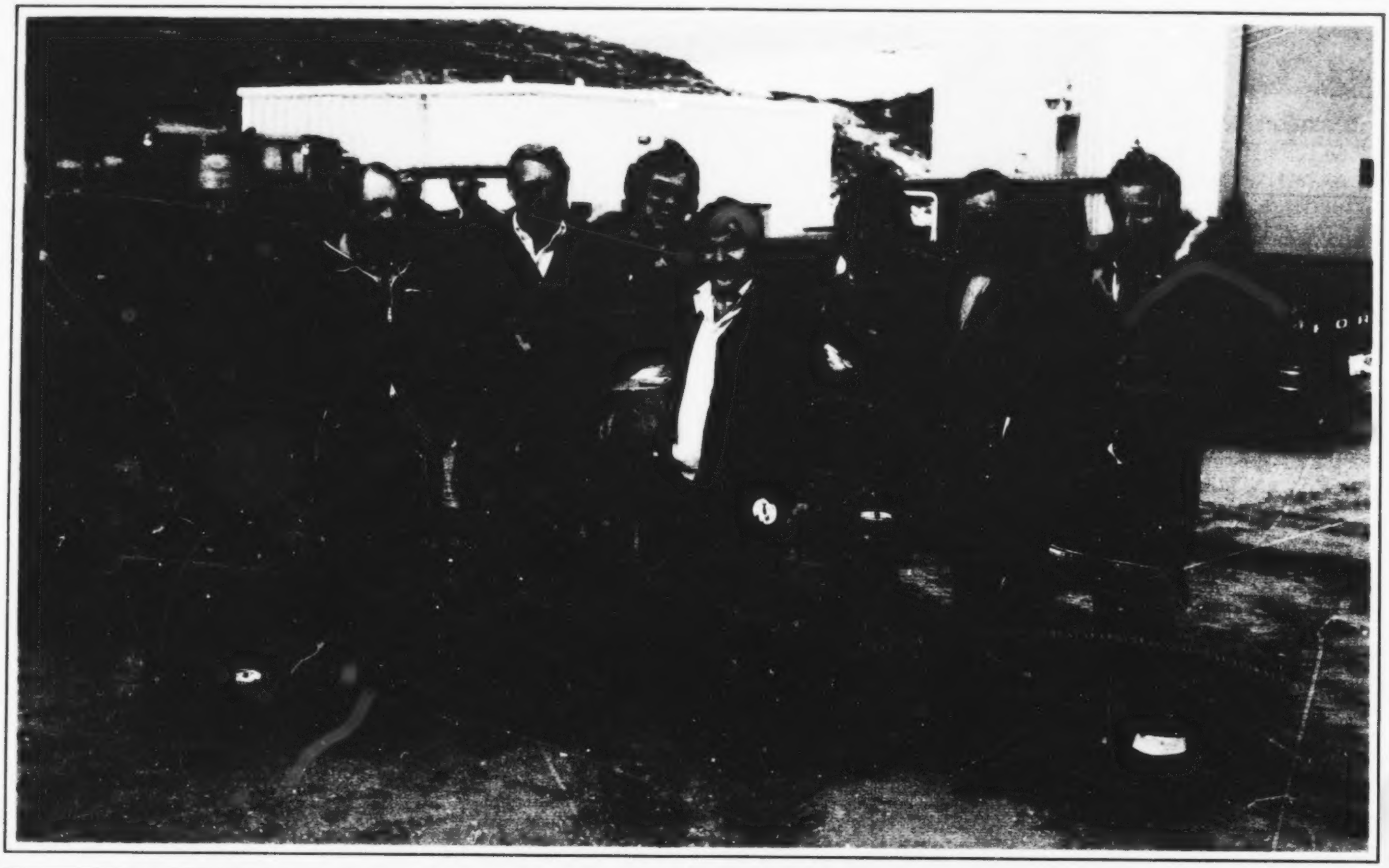
As deputy-chairman of the Financial Management Board, Mr. Butters is the elected member of the Executive Committee with special responsibility for financial matters. This is a particularly important responsibility at a time when negotiations are under way with the Federal Government on a new financing arrangement.

The Honourable Arnold McCallum

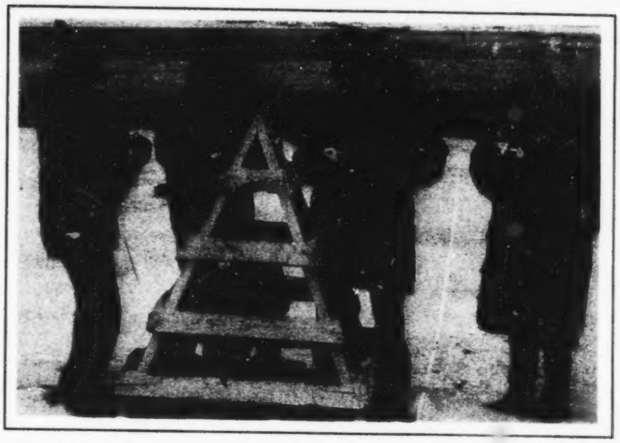
Mr. McCallum was Minister of Health and of Social Services, and was also spokesman in the Legislative Assembly for the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation.

Major developments in the health area under Mr. McCallum's direction in 1980 included the establishment of a pharmacare program and of a program to train ophthalmic medical assistants. Studies on the provision of health care services were initiated for the Central Arctic and Keewatin Regions.

In the social services and housing areas a senior citizens' home was established in Fort Providence and a new South Mackenzie Correctional Centre was built in Hay River. In Yellowknife, a group home



Members of the N.W.T. Executive Committee met with Yukon Executive Committee members in Lake Harbour. Yvon Pinard, President of the Privy Council, was hosted by Commissioner Parker during a visit by helicopter to an exploration camp at Brevoort Island (left to right: Jim Britton, Baffin Regional Director; Mr Pinard; Mr Parker; Phil Gibson, DIAND). Mr. Parker presented the Commissioner's Award to former Commissioner Stuart Hodgson for outstanding public service.



Governor General and Mrs. Edward Schreyer were distinguished visitors to the N.W.T. in 1980. They are shown visiting the community of Fort Simpson and talking with Yellowknife city councillor Ruth Spence at the Wildcat Cafe.

Prime Minister Trudeau visited several places in the N.W.T., including Fort Franklin where he chatted with local residents in front of a smoke tent. At Beechey Island Deputy Commissioner Bob Pilot showed the Prime Minister and his executive assistant Ted Johnson a message container left by HMCS Labrador in the 1950's.

for psychiatric patients was set up and tenders were called for a group home for mentally handicapped adults. In Frobisher Bay the administration of social services was turned over to the local community.

Mr. McCallum represented the Northwest Territories at the meeting of provincial ministers of social services in Fredericton and at the meeting of provincial ministers of health in Winnipeg. He was a member of the Canadian delegation to the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders held in Caracas, Venezuela.

The Honourable Richard Nerysoo

Mr. Nerysoo was Minister of Renewable Resources and Minister responsible for Energy. In addition, he chaired the Executive Sub-Committee on Legislation and House Planning.

Mr. Nerysoo's activities during the year emphasized wildlife issues as well as liaison with the native associations. He met with hunters' and trappers' associations in a number of communities to discuss matters of concern to their members. He attended the meeting of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers in Halifax and on other occasions met with his counterparts from other jurisdictions. He was also involved in discussions with the Canadian Wildlife Service. A particularly satisfying duty was to take part in the graduation ceremony for the first graduates of the training program for renewable resources technicians.

He attended the Dene National Assembly in Fort Good Hope and the Annual General Meeting of Inuit Tapirisat of Canada in Coppermine. He also met with Inuit Tapirisat on other occasions and with the Baffin Regional Council.

The Honourable James Wah-Shee

Mr. Wah-Shee was Minister of Local Government and also Minister responsible for Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development. He directed the work of the Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat.

The year was a demanding one in the field of constitutional development and aboriginal rights. Mr. Wah-Shee attended the First Ministers' Constitutional Conference in Ottawa along with Mr. Braden. He held a number of informal meetings with the native associations to establish sound working relationships with them as they move toward settlement of their claims. He also attended the Dene National Assembly in Fort Good Hope, the Annual General Meeting of Inuit Tapirisat of Canada in Coppermine, and the semi-annual meetings of the Baffin Regional Council in Igloolik and Brougnton Island.

In the field of local government, Mr. Wah-Shee gave encouragement and support to regional councils and was responsible for the negotiations which made it possible for band councils and local community councils to be brought together in Dene communities. He attended the Interprovincial Conference of Ministers of Municipal Affairs in St. Andrews, New Brunswick. In his own constituency, he took part in the opening, in October, of the Nishi Khon Centre, a community and commercial complex in Rae.

New Ministers

At its session in Frobisher Bay in November, the Legislative Assembly recommended that Dennis Patterson, M.L.A. for Frobisher Bay, and Kane Tologanak, M.L.A. for the Central Arctic, be named to the Executive Committee. The recommendation was formally accepted by Commissioner Parker at the conclusion of the Frobisher session, and the new members will join the Executive early in 1981.

The Secretariats

As a result of the re-structuring which took place in late 1979 and early 1980, the Executive Committee is now supported by four staff groups: the Executive Committee Secretariat, the Financial Management Secretariat, the Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat, and the Regional Operations Secretariat. The Financial Management Secretariat is discussed in the services section of this report.

Executive Committee Secretariat

The Secretary to the Executive Committee, Mike Moore, is the Executive's senior policy advisor. The Deputy Secretary, Dick Abernethy, provides all the services required for the committee's direct operation.

The policy group reviews policy proposals and assists the Executive Committee in the establishment of priorities and the allocation of resources. It also provides secretarial service to the sub-committee on priorities and planning.

The bureau of statistics provides a factual data base for decision-making both to the Executive and to government departments. It issues a variety of publications including a Statistics Quarterly.

The Intergovernmental Affairs unit coordinates, assists, and advises on relationships with other governments. It has offices in Yellowknife, Ottawa, and Edmonton.

Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat

This secretariat has an executive director and employs negotiators for each of the active aboriginal claims. Its tasks include developing a constructive dialogue with the various native associations, advising the minister and other Executive members on aboriginal rights, and representing the interests of the Government of the Northwest Territories in regard to aboriginal claims. In addition, it carries out research and analytical tasks on particular aspects of aboriginal rights and constitutional development.

Regional Operations Secretariat

Programs of the Government of the Northwest Territories are developed by the headquarters departments. They are, however, delivered to the public on a decentralized basis under the authority of the regional directors. The intention is to provide for a maximum of local decision-making, and a maximum of flexibility to suit the differing needs of different areas.

The Regional Operations Secretariat serves a coordinating role, advises the Executive members responsible for regional operations, and facilitates devolution of authority to the regional and local levels. It includes a capital planning unit and a regional planning unit.

Fort Smith Region

In September 1980, it was announced that the Fort Smith region would be divided and a fifth regional headquarters would be established at Cambridge Bay. Planning began to meet the effective date of the change — April, 1981. This step will bring the decision making process closer to the residents of the central arctic. The new region will include the communities of Holman Island, Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, Bay Chimo, Gjoa Haven, Spence Bay, and Pelly Bay.

Further decentralization within the region resulted in the establishment of an area service office in Rae. The office opened in July in a complex owned and managed by the Rae Band Development Corporation.

Following the policy for the government to divest itself of commercial enterprises, the

Department of Economic Development and Tourism entered into two management contracts with local associations to manage craft shops in Fort Simpson and Rae.

The tourism division contracted out the operation of the N.W.T. - Alberta border information centre to a native northerner. Effective stimulation of the tourism sector is evident in the development of tourism associations and expanding tourism activities by municipal councils and chambers of commerce.

The Department of Economic Development's manpower development division extended its services by establishing a position on the Arctic coast. The division continues to provide support services to 236 apprentices in the region.

In 1980, for the first time, native northerners achieved the principalship of regional schools. Andy Norwegian became the principal in Jean Marie River and Jerry Ruben in Pelly Bay.

A fire at the Matonabbee School in Pine Point, initially a serious disaster, resulted in remarkable efforts by local residents. Outstanding co-operation from government, Pine Point Mines, and residents ensured a minimum of lost instructional time as temporary classroom accommodation was made available throughout the community. Reconstruction commenced shortly after the fire.

An adult education centre was opened in Gjoa Haven in response to a request from the community.

The settlements of Coppermine, Spence Bay, and Gjoa Haven petitioned for hamlet status during the year. Airports were completed at Holman Island and Spence Bay. Minor improvements to the Pelly Bay airport enabled large aircraft to operate without a weight penalty.

The Department of Social Services formed a regional placement committee to more effectively handle referral and movement of children in their care. A co-operative community/department project saw the opening of an emergency centre for children and juveniles in Hay River.

The Department of Renewable Resources, in co-operation with the Canadian Wildlife Service, transplanted 19 wood bison in the Nahanni-Liard area. If successful, local harvesters will be able to take surplus animals in the future.

Local hunters and trappers participated in a musk-oxen population survey in the Pelly Bay area. Moose population surveys were conducted in the Southern Mackenzie. Under the direction of the regional biologist, renewable resource students undertook a moose habitat vegetation study along the Slave River. Wildlife staff provided logistical and administrative support to 21 funded outpost camps.

Inuvik Region

Activity within the Inuvik region increased during the year as a result of the continued activity in the Tuktoyaktuk/Beaufort Sea area, the proposed oil field expansion in Norman Wells and a full year's operation of the Dempster Highway.

The number of tourists travelling to the Delta grew during the year as both individuals travelling the Dempster Highway and organized tour groups increased substantially. Construction of two major campgrounds, one in Inuvik and one in Fort McPherson, commenced in 1980 with completion scheduled for 1981.

The Beaufort-Delta tourism society, a private association formed to function in a promotional, planning and development role, was incorporated during the year.

The Inuvik parka enterprise produces a line of parkas, which are accepted throughout Canada as a fine quality Northern product. The Fort McPherson canvas shop has continued to produce a line of industrial clothing and coveralls for Canadian Marine Drilling Limited and Esso Resources Limited, as well as the basic canvas and clothing items for various northern customers. These two enterprises together employed about 65 people throughout the year.

The Delta Fur Corporation, encompassing the business activities of the Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk fur garment shops, became a business entity in 1980 employing between 30 and 40 people in the communities.

A program of vocational rehabilitation for handicapped people in Inuvik, developed by the Department of Social Services, was successfully turned over to the Council for the Disabled. A facility to provide care for disturbed teenagers within the region was established and the department embarked on a program of establishing appeal-advisory committees in all communities. In conjunction with the Department of Education and Native women's groups, a pilot life skills program was initiated in Inuvik for residents receiving social assistance. The expansion of this program to other communities is planned for the future.

The new community school in Fort Norman opened in the fall and an increase in enrollment and community participation was noticeable immediately. The introduction of grade 10 at Aklavik was very successful and is being continued in its second trial year.

A Native language program was run successfully in the Fort Franklin (Slavey) and Fort McPherson (Loucheux) schools. Industrial arts and business education options were increased at the Samuel Hearne Secondary School.

Of significance in the area of municipal government, was the move by the band chief and people of Fort Good Hope to have one community council established to represent all of the people in the settlement. Norman Wells petitioned for hamlet status and this is slated to occur in the spring of 1981

In Tuktoyaktuk, exploration activities are placing pressure on the hamlet's infra structure. In response to the community's needs, a new hamlet office was constructed, the community arena was completed, and work on new land assembly was finalized creating needed building lots. The construction of a new community hall was completed in Paulatuk and work is proceeding on the community's first development plan.

Value of furs sold within the region during the 79-80 trapping season totalled $1,234,000. This was $598,000 less than the preceding season due primarily to low fur prices. Outpost grants of $27,500 were issued by the renewable resources staff during 1980.

A muskox survey was conducted on Banks Island during the spring of 1980.

Keewatin Region

Following two years of hard work on the part of the community, Chesterfield Inlet reached its goal of hamlet status on April 1, 1980. All seven communities in the Keewatin are now incorporated as hamlets. In advance of being granted official hamlet status, buildings and equipment to be turned over were upgraded by public works.

In keeping with the plans on devolution, the Baker Lake education committee was granted society status August 1, 1980. Committees in Coral Harbour and Chesterfield have expressed a desire to obtain society status in the near future. Baker Lake joins Eskimo Point as an education society.

Classroom assistant training continued with four diplomas and seven certificates being granted to successful participants. One graduate of the teacher education program was placed, with a second student finishing first year and a third student entering the program.

The services of the regional resource centre were expanded to include offset printing capability. This allowed for preparation of numerous publications in response to requests from schools, adult centres and various departments.

A monthly regional publication for residents of the Keewatin is also printed in the resource centre. The Keewatin Bulletin, prepared by the Department of Information, is designed to keep people informed of new or changed policies and includes general information about Territorial government. It is published in English and Inuktitut.

During 1980 the Keewatin became the first region to go on region-wide tendering for the distribution of petroleum products.

The Keewatin Chamber of Commerce was active throughout the past year. The first annual conference was held in March, at which time a tourism committee was established to promote community-based tourism and to promote the Keewatin in the south.

In other business areas, an Eskimo Point resident is providing freighting service from Churchill, Manitoba to Fort Severn, Ontario with the aid of loan and grant programs.

Six outpost camps were funded in the Keewatin. This is up from four in the previous year.

Fur production reached the $760,000 mark in 1980. Eskimo Point led production with $321,000.

Caribou surveys were done by regional personnel on the Kaminuriak calving grounds, the Wager Bay south and Wager Bay north areas. Two surveys were completed on Coats Island and one on the Melville Peninsula.

Iglualuk, the Keewatin's new transient centre in Churchill, Manitoba was opened in 1980. The new facility provides accommodation for 16 ambulatory adult patients, five handicapped patients, as well as including a nursery and children's rooms.

Two staff houses in Eskimo Point, and eight rowhouses in Rankin Inlet were completed with a start made on construction of a third unit in Eskimo Point. Houses were upgraded in Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet and Repulse Bay and a number of energy conservation measures were implemented during upgrading.

Tank farms in Whale Cove, Chesterfield Inlet and Coral Harbour were upgraded. Increased gas and oil storage capacity is now available in these communities due to the replacement of older bolted tanks.

A new school was opened in Coral Harbour. A new water reservoir was also completed in that community, guaranteeing a more accessible source of water, particularly during the winter months.

The Department of Social Services assisted Coral Harbour and Rankin Inlet when liquor plebiscites were held in the communities. Coral Harbour voted in favor of prohibition while Rankin Inlet residents voted against restrictions.

The hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet instituted a homemaker assistance program through the local housing association. This program, funded by the Department of Social Services, assists the elderly and the disabled with heavy homemaking chores such as minor home repairs, improvements or cleaning.

Baffin Region

A major event in the Baffin region in 1980 was the holding of the third session of the ninth Legislative Assembly in Frobisher Bay during the fall. The session started on October 22nd and lasted about 2½ weeks. The major area of discussion, division of the Northwest Territories, was of great significance to Baffin region residents.

Baffin Regional Council held its sixth and seventh sessions in 1980 in Igloolik and Broughton Island respectively. In addition to handling many items of concern to the communities, B.R.C.'s involvement in the capital planning process was recognized by the Executive Committee of the Government of the N.W.T. The regional council participated fully in the identification, priorization and finalization of the capital acquisitions and works planned for the Baffin region for the 1981/82 fiscal year.

Interest has been shown in Lake Harbour, Cape Dorset and Nanisivik in hamlet status. For the first time each hamlet council in the Baffin region set its own budget for 1980/81.

Proposed block land transfer boundaries have been drawn up for each community in the Baffin region. Major water works projects were completed in Igloolik, Pond Inlet and Broughton Island. The region experienced a record year in site development and road construction projects.

Important initial steps were taken in the area of energy conservation in the region. Recruitment was started for an energy conservation project engineer and a regional energy conservation consultant.

Spring polar bear sport hunting from the Allen Island outpost camp was very successful and plans are now being finalized for 1981. The initial meeting of the Baffin regional hunters and trappers association was held in August, 1980.

The trial period for devolution of social services in the town of Frobisher Bay was successfully completed. The official turnover is now set for April 1, 1981.

The regional office of the Department of Social Services now has three Inuit supervisors who are responsible for the supervision of all field staff.

A mental health unit was initiated in 1980 to provide resources to those involved with persons experiencing emotional difficulties.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism began a pilot project designed to provide local councils with the information they need to formulate their own community-based development plans.

The Frobisher knitwear centre launched a new line of high-fashion Siku sweaters and there was renewed demand for Pangnirtung's fine prints.

Local education authorities in Igloolik and Clyde River became societies on April 1, 1980. Terms of references for a regional society were tabled at the June session of the Legislative Assembly in Baker Lake.

The first year of the teacher education program in Frobisher Bay ended successfully in June, and year two of the program was started in September. Also, three adult educator trainees completed training during the year.

June of 1980 saw the largest number of graduates from the Gordon Robertson Education Centre. Certificates were presented to 14 academic, 6 settlement maintenance and 6 clerical/secretarial students.

There are continuing efforts to increase the number of Inuit working for the government in Frobisher Bay as well as other communities. The placement of four Inuktitut speaking staff in the regional personnel office will help to encourage more local people to apply for jobs, particularly at regional headquarters. Apart from the teaching staff, 60% of all positions are filled by Inuit.

On September 22, Aquitaine ended its 1980 summer season in the Davis Strait after 62 days of drilling. Drilling had reached the depth of 4,566 metres at the time drilling was halted. The season was beneficial for the local residents who obtained jobs and opportunities for training on the drillship, supply vessels, the Brevoort Island camp and at Frobisher.

During the summer a small crew worked at the Polaris Project on Little Cornwallis Island, preparing the airstrip and other site development for fall activities. Construction materials arrived during sealift.

enior Management

Elkin
puty Minister Local Government

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R. Morrison
Deputy Minister
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and Tourism

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Renewable Resources

R. Crossley
Deputy Minister
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Inuvik Regional Director

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Keewatin Regional Director

J. Britton
Baffin Regional Director

boards and agencies

Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

During 1980 the N.W.T. Housing Corporation moved well into its program of devolution. Rental houses are being designed by the people; housing needs are being identified and proven by the community; training programs and housing conferences are being requested by housing associations and home-ownership, as a viable alternative to rental housing, is being demanded by the people.

The corporation's capital budget for 1980 totalled $22.973.000 with 74.1% from Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation (CMHC) and 25.9% from the Government of the Northwest Territories. The corporation's operations and maintenance budget for 1980 totalled $31.010.100 with 22.6% from CMHC and 64.3% from the Government of the Northwest Territories. The collection of rent contributed the remaining 13.1% of the operations and maintenance budget.

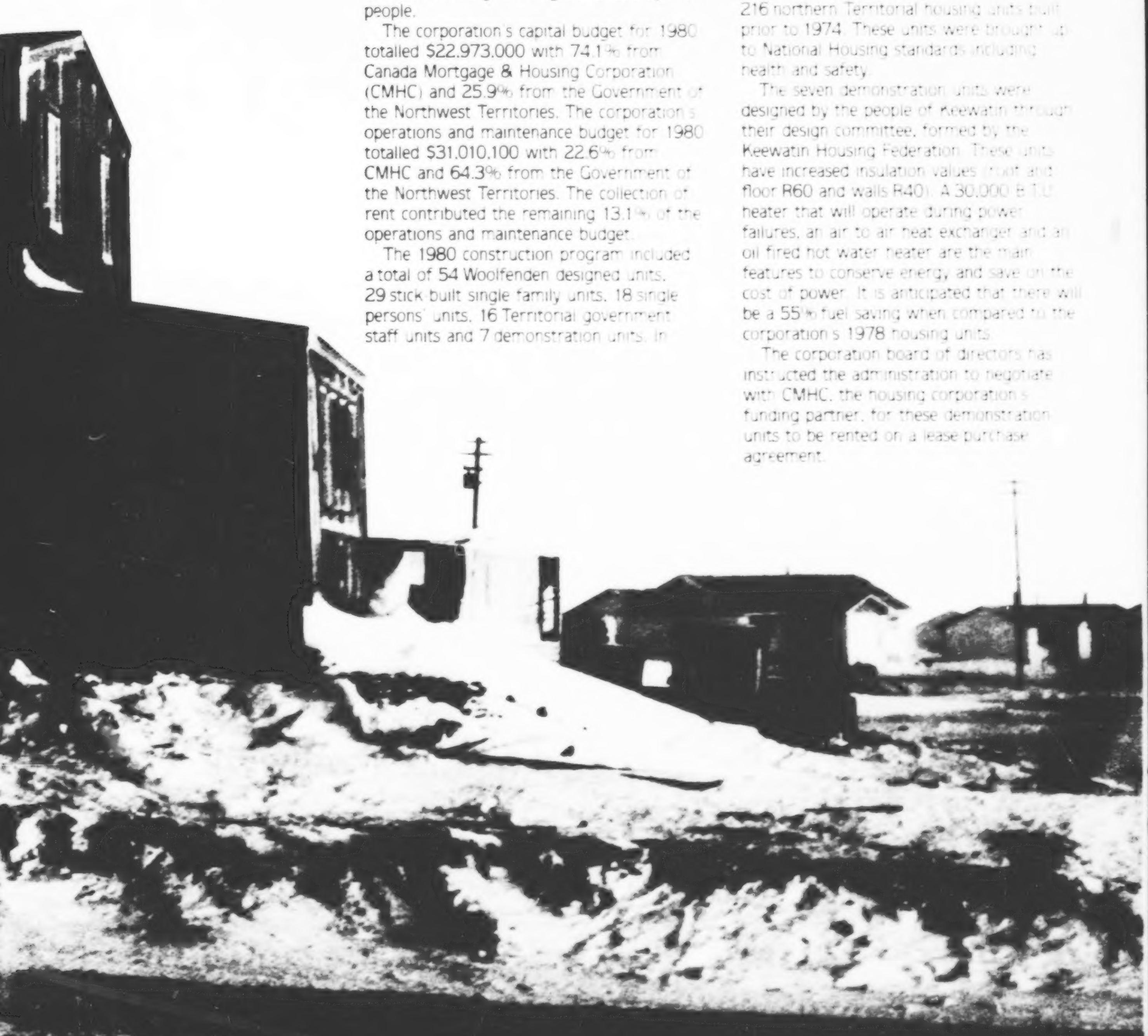
The 1980 construction program included a total of 54 Woolfenden designed units, 29 stick-built single family units, 18 single persons' units, 16 Territorial government staff units and 7 demonstration units. In addition to new construction, 216 older units were rehabilitated.

The Woolfenden units were erected in Cape Dorset, Fort Norman, Fort McPherson, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Eskimo Point, Rankin Inlet, Repulse Bay, Whale Cove, Holman Island and Sanikiluaq. These units were improved over the 1979 design by "super" insulation, an improved vapour air barrier system, overhead heating distribution system and a smaller 74,000 B.T.U. furnace for more efficient operation.

The rehabilitation program involved 216 northern Territorial housing units built prior to 1974. These units were brought up to National Housing standards including health and safety.

The seven demonstration units were designed by the people of Keewatin through their design committee, formed by the Keewatin Housing Federation. These units have increased insulation values (roof and floor R60 and walls R40). A 30,000 B.T.U. heater that will operate during power failures, an air to air heat exchanger and an oil fired hot water heater are the main features to conserve energy and save on the cost of power. It is anticipated that there will be a 55% fuel saving when compared to the corporation's 1978 housing units.

The corporation board of directors has instructed the administration to negotiate with CMHC, the housing corporation's funding partner, for these demonstration units to be rented on a lease purchase agreement.



Home ownership, as an alternative to rental housing is desired by many people in all areas of the Territories. The small settlement home assistance grant program (SSHAG) was approved by the board of directors to provide a forgiveable grant for the cost of purchasing and freight of finishing materials for a house built basically of indigenous materials such as logs. The program was well received by the people in small communities throughout the Mackenzie Valley.

During the month of May a training course sponsored by the housing corporation was provided in Fort Simpson by the B. Allan Mackie School of Log Building from Prince George, B.C. for the 1980 SSHAG participants.

Nineteen log homes are well on their way to completion in the communities of Fort Resolution, Fort Smith, Fort Simpson and Fort Rae. This year the $15,000 housing corporation grant was supplemented by funds for labour from the federal government's L.E.A.P. program.

A rural and remote housing program is offered by the housing corporation in partnership with CMHC to allow lower income families an opportunity to own their own home at mortgage rates geared to income. In 1980 seven families completed building and/or purchased houses under this program in the communities of Hay River, Fort Resolution, Inuvik and Fort Smith.

An interim financing program assists individuals who are building houses as members of a registered building cooperative. This program provides financing to an individual who has an approved mortgage prior to obtaining his mortgage draws from the mortgage company. The appraised value of the house cannot exceed $65,000.

The northern territorial rental purchase program is offered by the corporation to tenants living in these rental units (houses built prior to 1974) giving them the opportunity to purchase their units. Regulations for this program have recently been revised and updated to make the program more attractive.

The housing associations of the Keewatin, Cambridge Bay and Frobisher Bay districts have formed federations of housing associations which provide a strong united voice in one district. Each federation has a design committee which is formed by a representative from each of the housing associations in the district. This committee works with the housing corporation construction division and consulting architect.

Training has become a focal point in all of the corporation's activities. Knowledge and understanding provided by training and education is the mechanism through which total devolution can result.

A Baffin housing conference took place in Pangnirtung in October, providing an excellent forum for the corporation, the housing associations/councils, members of the Legislative Assembly, Territorial Government and CMHC.

Sealift workshops in Rankin Inlet and Cambridge Bay had successful results, demonstrated by the efficiency of the 1980 sealift orders.

The corporation's cost-shared pilot program with CMHC, emphasizing management training for housing association employees, was launched in Cambridge Bay in June and continued at Rankin Inlet in November.

A model project for construction training, which originated in Pangnirtung in 1979, has continued to demonstrate the construction capabilities of local people and their interest in acquiring carpentry skills. Similar programs have been started in Igloolik, Baker Lake, Sanikiluaq, and Frobisher Bay. The corporation is now encouraging 48 local people in the carpentry field on its projects.

At the February session of the Legislative Assembly, four members were appointed for a three-year term to the housing corporation board of directors: Nellie Cournoyea, MLA, Western Arctic; James Antoine of Fort Simpson, William Noah, MLA, Keewatin North and Simeonie Amagoalik of Resolute Bay. These new members along with James Arvaluk, now of Pond Inlet; Ib Kristensen, Fort Smith; Steve Brooks, Hay River; Leo Hardy, Norman Wells; George Forrest, managing director of the housing corporation and R.S. Pilot, chairman of the board, make up the ten-member board of directors of the corporation.

Liquor Control System and Liquor Licensing Board

The Liquor Control System is responsible for the purchase, importation, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages to the residents of the Northwest Territories, through liquor stores, agencies and licensed outlets. The system also provides administrative support to the Liquor Licensing Board.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1980, gross sales reached $31.4 million, an increase of 4.7% over the previous year, whereas the amount of alcohol consumed decreased by 2.2%.

The Liquor Licensing Board remained active in dealing with contraventions of the liquor ordinance and regulations.

Use of local option to vote on restriction or prohibition of alcohol remained active. As of August 1, 1980 prohibition was in force in 15 communities, while restriction was being exercised in seven communities. This is an on-going process and several communities are considering various alcohol control options.

Workers' Compensation Board

The Workers' Compensation Board of the Northwest Territories is the agency responsible for the administration of the workers' compensation ordinance and the adjudication of all matters arising under that ordinance.

During the calendar year 1980, new claims numbering approximately 2,500 will be processed with the total registration of employers being approximately 3,700.

In 1980, the board again took a major step forward in raising pensions payable to existing pensioners.

For accidents that occurred prior to October 1, 1974, disability pensions are based on maximum yearly earnings of $12,000 instead of those in effect for the year of the accident; widows' pensions are $330 per month and children's pensions are $105 per month.

For accidents that occurred after September 30, 1974, disability pensions are based on maximum yearly earnings of $16,800; widows' pensions are $462 per month and children's pensions are $105 per month.

A merit rebate program was introduced in 1979 to encourage accident prevention practices among employers. The rebates are payable to employers in 1980 out of 1979 assessment revenue based on claims experience over the three years, 1977, 1978 and 1979. It is estimated that some $650,000 will be rebated to those employers with good claims experience, these payments issued prior to December 31, 1980.

Northwest
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